The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1886.

The Week.

THE surplus resolution passed by Congress has failed to become a law. The President has neither approved nor disapproved it. The Constitution allows him ten days for the consideration of any measure passed by the two houses, and provides that all such measures not disapproved within that time shall become laws unless Congress, by its adjournment, shall prevent the returning of the same, in which case they shall not be laws. The very brief time which elapsed after the passage of the surplus resolution and before the adjournment, gave the President no opportunity to state his objections to the resolution if he had intended to veto it, or to give it any mature consideration. No inference can therefore be drawn, one way or the other, from his failure to act upon it. It is not fair to say that he killed it by a "pocket veto." It was the most hotly disputed measure of the whole session. It led to wide divergence of opinion among members as to its legal construction and intendment, and even wider divergence as to its financial effects and consequences. Nobody on either side of the dispute could fairly expect that the President would weigh the pros and cons in the few hours left to him, and in the midst of the shower of appropriation bills raining upon him.

Senator Allison contended that one of the effects of the resolution would be to set apart $100,000,000 explicitly as a greenback redemption fund, and that another would be to define the $29,000,000 of subsidiary coin in the Treasury as being no part of the reserve. When Mr. Allison stated these conclusions in the Senate there was general surprise among the supporters of the original House measure, and Senator Plumb maintained to the last that no such inference could be drawn respecting the $100,000,000 reserve. The Senator from Iowa held that the clause of the bill which referred to the Treasury statement of June 30, 1886, for a definition of "the surplus or balance herein referred to," enacted that statement as a part of the law as effectually as though it had been quoted at length; and that since the statement of June 30 described this sum as the reserve held for the redemption of United States notes under the acts of 1875 and 1882, the joint resolution did expressly ratify and confirm the construction put upon those two acts by the Treasury Department. It should be remarked that it has always been a mooted question whether the acts of 1875 and 1882 did specifically name any sum as a minimum greenback redemption fund. Obviously if a court were required to construe the joint resolution upon this point, it would seek to find out what is the surplus or balance to be held in reserve at all times. Finding a reference in the text to the Treasury statement of June 30, 1886, it would incorporate that statement into the record for the resolving of all doubts. Mr. Allison's contention appears to us to be unassailable. He found in this clause of the joint resolution a reason for giving it his support.

The President's reluctant approval of the River and Harbor Bill calls fresh attention to the pressing need of a Constitutional amendment giving him the power to veto items in appropriation bills while approving the bills themselves. There is no opposition to such an amendment except among the Congressmen who are interested in "jobs," and that is an opposition which popular sentiment is sooner or later sure to overcome. Such bills as that of this year ought to help on the reform, for it is plain that the amount of jobbery in it is unusually large. We are convinced that if the President had had time to examine it more carefully, he would have seen that the Chief Engineer's statement about the proportion of unworthy items in it fell far below the facts. If he had vetoed the bill and thus arrested the meritorious work now in progress, the responsibility would not have been upon him, but upon Congress. At the same time a veto would have had an excellent effect upon similar legislation in future in keeping down the number of jobs. Under the present system the members of both houses put into the bill the largest amount of jobbery which they think the President can be persuaded to let pass. If the President had taken the bold ground that even one flagrant job, like that of the Sabine Pass, was an adequate reason for a veto, we have not the slightest doubt that public opinion would have sustained him in his position.

The failure of the bill to stop the enormous frauds upon the public lands committed under the preëmption and timber-culture acts is justly chargeable to the House of Representatives. The requirement of the Senate that in cases where fraud is charged in past transactions the question of fraud shall be tried by the courts was perfectly proper. When the House rejected this fair amendment it elected to allow the frauds to go on to any extent, and assumed the responsibility for whatever may be done hereafter under the old system. In like manner the House stultified itself by refusing to accept the Senate amendment to the Northern Pacific forfeiture act. This measure proposed to restore to the public domain all the lands in Oregon and Washington Territory not earned up to the present time. That would have been so much gain to the settler. But no. In a grand burst of demagogy, the House insisted that unless all the lands not earned prior to 1879 were forfeited none should be forfeited—the company should take all or nothing. It is to be hoped that Mr. Cobb of Indiana and Mr. Payson of Illinois will explain to the hardy sons of toil the gains that they have made in behalf of homesteaders by refusing to take back any part of the public domain originally granted to the Northern Pacific Company.

Congressman Reed of Maine severely condemns the Democratic House for doing nothing, and taking so long to do it. The criticism is richly deserved. But when Republicans ask the country to elect a Republican House because of Democratic inefficiency, they must reflect that the record of the last Republican House was quite as bad. The session of 1881-82, under Speaker Keifer, was even longer than that of 1885-'86 under Speaker Carlisle, and, the day before it ended, a Republican Senator, Mr. Plumb of Kansas, concluded a long indictment of its failures by declaring that "the House had trifled deliberately with every interest of the country." The Democrats have made a wretched record; but when the country is asked to turn the control of the House over to the Republicans, the question will be, Where is the evidence that they will do any better than they did the last chance they had?

There are the best of reasons for believing that the resignation of Collector Hedden was at the request of the President. It is within our knowledge that his removal was not only decided upon more than a month ago, but that his successor was also virtually selected. There has been no doubt about Mr. Hedden's unfitness for the position since his conduct in the Sterling case, and no doubt whatever about the President's determination to supersede him. The effort to make his resignation now appear as due primarily to the death of Hubert O. Thompson is characteristic of the President's enemies, and no kind-hearted person can begrudge them this final opportunity for using Mr. Thompson's name as a club with which to assail Cleveland. His death was a great blow to them.

The death of Mr. Tilden removes almost the last of the old Democratic leaders; Allen G. Thurman being now the sole survivor of the representative men of the party who belonged to the Tilden generation. The Republicans have more of their old leaders still alive, but they have ceased to lead. During the session of Congress just closing no one of the many Senators and Representatives who have long been prominent in Republican councils has taken a single forward step, or shown any comprehension of the necessity for a positive and pronounced policy of progress if the party is to recover power. The only difference between the two parties is that the old Democratic leaders are dead, while the old Republican leaders are moribund. The only men who stir the popular impulses are the representatives of a new political generation, both at the North and at the South, and they are coming to the front under a President whose public life did not begin until long after the war era.

The liberality of Mr. Tilden's bequests for public purposes will probably surprise most people, but rather because of the rarity of such generosity among the wealthy men who have died of late years than because it is out of keeping with his character. About $4,000,000

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of the $5,000,000, which is estimated to represent his fortune is left in the hands of three trustees for the establishment, support, and direction of public institutions. Large discretion is allowed the trustees, Messrs. John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green, and G. W. Smith, in the disposition of this money, but Mr. Tilden knew his men well, and was justified in intrusting much to their capacity and good sense. There seems no reason to doubt that it was Mr. Tilden's wish that, after deducting the expense of establishing free public libraries in New Lebanon and Yonkers, the bulk of his fortune should be devoted to a free public library in this city, and there is no better use which could be made of it. Political enemies will join his devoted followers in commending the spirit which prompted Mr. Tilden to leave so noble and enduring a memorial of his career.

Two more Democratic conventions came to the support of the President's policy on Thursday. The Kansas Democrats were unusually warm in their approval, declaring that they "heartily endorse the present Democratic Administration, and fully sustain the President in his intelligent, manly, courageous efforts to carry into practical effect the principles and doctrines laid down in the national Democratic platform," adding: "He has been faithful so far to his high trust, and his administration of national affairs has given assurance to the country that he meant what he said when he announced his fearless determination to do right whether offensive to friend or foe, and we join him in his sentiment that the perpetuation of the republic and of the liberties of the people is far paramount to the existence of any political organization." That is pure Mugwumpism, and must make the Old-Fashioned Democrats rub their eyes with consternation. The South Carolina Democrats appear to have been less unanimous, yet they adopted by a small majority a platform approving unequivocally the President's civil-service reform policy. All the official Democratic declarations thus far indicate that the President's hold upon his party is slowly but surely gaining in strength.

The Jacksonville *Times-Union*, the leading Democratic newspaper of Florida, has been a hearty supporter of the President's reform policy, and has insisted that in this attitude it only reflected the feeling of the masses of the party. That the *Times-Union* was right appears clearly enough from the action of the Democratic conventions which were held in the two districts of the State last week. Whatever discontent there might be among disappointed politicians would be pretty sure to manifest itself in such gatherings, yet not only was there no expression of dissatisfaction with Mr. Cleveland, but platforms were adopted which endorse his course, not merely in general terms, but particularly in the matter of the civil service. This resolution shows how Florida Democrats feel toward the President:

"Resolved, That in this, the first assemblage in Florida of representative Democrats since the inauguration of a Democratic President, we embrace the opportunity to congratulate President Cleveland upon the success of his efforts to bring the Government back to those principles of purity, integrity, and simplicity that have always formed the cardinal doctrines of the Democratic faith; and we note with satisfaction his steadfast fidelity to the promises of economical government and administrative reform that were made by himself and his party prior to the election which placed him in the chair of the chief magistrate."

Last week the Democrats of the Raleigh (N. C.) Congressional District met in convention to nominate their candidate for the Fiftieth Congress. The district has been represented with great credit by Mr. William R. Cox, who is now serving his third term, and who has gained a national reputation by his manly defence of civil-service reform against the assaults of Mr. Randall and other Democratic spoilsmen in the House a few weeks ago. Mr. Cox in that debate planted himself firmly upon the platform of reform, declaring that it was "the very genius and essence of democracy" to appoint men on account of merit instead of political influence, and heartily commended Mr. Cleveland as "an Executive who is endeavoring to faithfully execute a law which we placed upon the statute-book." Upon this record of belief in the reform principle and defence of the Civil-Service Law Mr. Cox submitted the question of his renomination, and the politicians of his party secured his rejection by the Convention, with the aid of a local "unwritten law" against a fourth term for Congressmen.

Such temporary victories on the part of the spoilsmen only render more certain their permanent defeat by arresting public attention and exposing the essential weakness of their cause. The surest way of promoting the acceptance of the reform principle is to get people to thinking about the question. When Mr. Littler of Illinois calls the Civil-Service Law an "infernal, unrepublican, and un-American measure," and the politicians shout, "That's right," the people will begin inquiring into the matter, and it will not take long for them to find out that, instead of there being anything "aristocratic" about the system, it is, as Mr. Cox called it, "the very genius and essence of democracy," because "it brings the offices within the reach of the people." When the voters have mastered this idea, they will make short work of the spoilsmen. The Illinois member of the Republican National Committee may denounce reform, and the Democratic office-seekers in North Carolina may reject a Congressman who has championed the law, but, as Mr. Cox declared in his speech in the House, "the reform will go on, despite the opposition of grasping politicians."

The Vermont Democrats cannot often elect any of their own party to office, but they manage to have a good deal of fun trying to foment dissensions in the other party. Their convention in Lamoille County last week adopted resolutions endorsing President Cleveland's administration, "and endorsing and warmly commending Hon. George F. Edmunds for his action in not supporting James G. Blaine in the late election." The motive in bestowing Democratic praise upon a Republican Senator is, of course, to injure his standing with his own party, but the scheme will fail. Republican county conventions have already been held in all but two or three of the counties, which have in all cases nominated candidates for the State Senate who endorse Mr. Edmunds, and there is no doubt that nearly all the Republican nominees for the lower branch will be men of the same mind. Mr. Edmunds will be reëlected, and he will be reëlected not only upon his anti-Blaine record in the campaign of 1884, but also upon his recent reaffirmation of his former attitude.

We notice an indisposition on the part of the Blaine press to mention Mr. Edmunds's interesting observation, that "if the Republicans go to the West and select some good, clean, upright man, with an honest record upon financial questions, a man who is above reproach," the party will have seven out of ten chances of success in 1888. Yet it seems to be an exceedingly sound observation. What other course can be mentioned which appears wiser? What the Republican party needs is unity, and a candidate who will poll its full vote. Mr. Edmunds describes the only kind of man who can do this; and when he says he must be found in the West, he undoubtedly means to exclude himself as well as Mr. Blaine. Is not that good advice also? With the prohibition revolt gaining strength every day, with the old bugaboo of danger from Democratic power destroyed, with the assessments upon office-holders and other resources for a large campaign fund taken away, can the party afford to nominate a candidate who is known to be objectionable to a large section of his party?

The generosity of the Government in the matter of pensions is illustrated by a case reported in a Montpelier letter to the Boston *Journal*. Mrs. Almira H. Farrar of Waterbury, Vt., has just received the large sum of $4,125 in cash as arrears, and the assurance of $15 a month as long as she lives, as the pension due a dependent mother. It appears that a son of Mrs. Farrar enlisted in the army in April, 1861, and was killed at Gettysburg in July, 1863, and the pension is allowed upon the ground that he was her only support. But it also appears that, when the soldier son died, Mrs. Farrar's husband and three other sons were alive, that the family lived on a good farm, well stocked with horses and cattle, and that these other sons are still alive and able to support the mother. It is not surprising to find that "there is considerable excitement among the neighbors" of Mrs. Farrar in the little town of 750 people where she lives, at her receiving in a lump sum what in that region is a fortune, upon the ground that one of her sons was killed in the army nearly a quarter of a century ago, and that she was dependent for support upon this particular one of her four sons. Such a case as this has a bearing upon the President's vetoes. When the Pension Bureau interprets the law so liberally as to grant pensions in cases like Mrs. Farrar's, it is obvious that there is small excuse for carrying to Congress cases which the Bureau is unable to allow, and that Mr. Cleveland was abundantly justified in vetoing many of the private pension bills.

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The fall of silver to 40 pence per ounce has startled the great mining camp at Butte City, and word comes that unless something is done there will be a speedy curtailment of the production of that metal. Perhaps that is just the thing that is wanted to arrest its decline. The farmers have seen the price of wheat go down from $1.10 per bushel to about 80 cents, and the coal miners and the manufacturers all over the country have submitted to a corresponding "shrinkage in values." None of them have had the benefit of a law of Congress calling for the purchase of $2,000,000 worth of their products monthly out of the public taxes. This has been the exclusive "pull" of the silver miners, but it seems to have done them little good. The conclusion drawn by the gold-bugs and money-sharks all over the world will be that the decline of silver is a sign of "over-production," and that it is idle for any government or all governments together to resist the decline so long as the over-production continues. The truth is, that scientific advance in the processes for extracting silver from the earth has kept pace with other scientific growth, like the advance in the making of steel and the spinning of cotton. There has perhaps been a contemporaneous decline in the use of silver by mankind, but that is not certain. It is certain that while legislation may cause more of it to be coined, it cannot cause more of it to be used.

The labor unions of this city have decided to go into politics, and it is now proposed by them to hold a convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor and other officers on August 19. There can be no objection to this plan, and there is much to be said in its favor. For one thing, the vote polled will show the true proportions of the professional "labor vote," and that is certain to be a useful demonstration. In all previous instances where a labor candidate has been run, the result has been to show that where the labor agitators claimed thousands of followers they really had only hundreds. The showing has always been beneficial, for it has had the effect of keeping the labor issue out of politics for several years afterward. So long as the labor agitators confine themselves to claims as to their strength, they are able to have great influence upon the leaders of political parties. A striking illustration of this has been afforded by Gov. Hill, who has given the representatives of labor more offices than they could ever hope to get by popular vote. Of course, rewards of this kind will cease when the labor party runs its own candidates and polls, as it always has done, only a few votes.

The struggle between the Knights of Labor and the cigarmakers' unions culminated in a free fight at the regular Sunday meeting of the Central Labor Union. It was only a week ago that the Central Labor Union decided to go into politics, and on Sunday it received its first lesson in politics from some of its own members. Under the leadership of James E. Quinn, the Knights of Labor "packed" the meeting as thoroughly as Barney Biglin ever packed a primary. Quinn had 183 men in the hall, seated in a compact mass, when the other delegates began to arrive. The first formal ballot showed that he had twenty more votes than the other side. As soon as this appeared, the Knights began to decide every question in their own favor. Finally, they moved to "repeal" the action of the previous Sunday, by which the Central Labor Union had pledged itself to sustain the cigarmakers' unions in their contest with the Knights of Labor. Then trouble began. It was declared that a motion to reconsider required a two-thirds vote, but the Knights got around this by saying they had not moved to reconsider, but to repeal, and then their 183 men voted to repeal. As soon as the vote was declared the two factions fell upon each other, and a free fight followed, in which some blood was drawn. In the midst of the uproar the police appeared, and the meeting was adjourned by a rush of the fighting delegates for the street.

There can be no question after this about the presence of "politics" in the Central Labor Union. Sunday's meeting was strikingly like a political caucus, which either a Tammany or a County Democracy or a Republican ward faction might have held. There have been hundreds like it held in this city in recent years, and we suspect that Quinn acquired his experience in some of them. The significant aspect of the affair is the appearance of such methods in a controversy between two bodies of laboring men. They are not fighting with capital in any form, but are flying at one another's throats to keep one union from being absorbed by another. In fact, this is the first violent attempt which has been made to keep the Knights of Labor from carrying out the chief aim of their order, which is the consolidation of the entire laboring classes in one great body. As we have steadily pointed out, the fatal obstacle to this aim is the fact that if it could be accomplished it would only result in a combination of all laborers to get the advantage of each other. The laborers themselves are finding this out now, and the discovery is hastening the dissolution of the Knights of Labor more than even Mr. Powderly's speeches.

The testimony of City Chamberlain Ivins in the Squire case furnishes a picture of the city government of New York without a counterpart in the civilized world to-day, and without a precedent unless the doings of the Tweed Ring may supply a parallel. According to theory the government of the city is vested in the Mayor and other elected and appointed officers. In point of fact, it is, or was until a few days since, vested in Hubert O. Thompson, Maurice B. Flynn, and Richard S. Newcombe, three private citizens, who had the joint custody of the Commissioner of Public Works by means of an incriminating letter which they, or some of them, had compelled him to sign. This Commissioner of Public Works was a member of the new Aqueduct Board, and had the casting vote there. The three private citizens had virtually obtained the taxing power over real and personal property in New York city. Their Commissioner of Public Works, being a giddy creature who did not know how to behave, gave them some uneasiness, or possibly was not able to satisfy all of his masters at the same time. So one of them gave up the incriminating letter. The real situation of the government of New York was thus revealed. While the picture is not exactly surprising, it is one which ought to and undoubtedly will make the taxpayers very angry, without distinction of party or previous condition of servitude, just as a man who has been long aware that his chickens are disappearing, becomes suddenly indignant when at last he catches the thief.

The trial of Cutting will perhaps clear the heads of the swashbucklers, Gubernatorial and other, by the evidence showing that the prisoner defied the Mexican court on Mexican territory in a very aggravated manner. It is at least a debatable question whether Cutting did not make himself amenable to the *lex loci* when, after repeating the original offence, he placed himself, voluntarily in the jurisdiction of the offended tribunal. This position is maintained with much force by a writer in the *Times*, and it is certainly conformable to reason. Any sympathy that might be extended to Cutting personally as a victim of foreign persecution is neutralized by the wholly gratuitous character of the insult which he flung at the court. The trial which took place on Friday differed in no wise from similar proceedings in our own courts, nor is any reason perceivable why the judge should not have sentenced the prisoner to the full penalty of the Mexican law. It would be most unfortunate if our Government should seek to impair the administration of justice in a neighboring republic without some reason which will stand the scrutiny of the civilized world. A fitting rebuke has been administered to Gov. Ireland by the sober-minded inhabitants of El Paso in the form of a protest, "signed by nearly all the lawyers, bankers, merchants, and business men" of that town, declaring that they have entire confidence in the intention and ability of the present Administration to protect American citizens abroad, and that they look for a settlement of the existing difficulty in an amicable manner and without dishonor to either nation.

That the spirit of patriotism is still alive may be wisely inferred from the reported enlistment of a company of volunteers in Pennsylvania for service against Mexico in case war is declared against that republic. It was a mistake, however, on the part of the gallant captain who recruited them to tender their services to the President, or to anybody in Washington city. They should have been offered to Governor Ireland of Texas. Congress having adjourned without declaring war, the President is really powerless to accept the services of volunteers, but no such limitations restrain the Governor. Mr. Ireland is committed to the opening of hostilities at an early day. Having received the endorsement of a public meeting at Vicksburg, and being sure of support from Shamokin, Pa., we look to see him on a war footing almost any time.

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SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, August 4, to TUESDAY, August 10, 1886, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

CONGRESS rapidly closed up its work on Wednesday. The House agreed to the amended surplus resolution, 120 yeas to 63 nays, and the Senate accepted it without a division. It then went to the President. By noon on Thursday the appropriation bills were all signed, including the River and Harbor Bill. To a reporter the President explained that an examination of the River and Harbor Bill in the light of the facts presented to him by Gen. Newton, Chief of Engineers of the Army, and Gen. Parke of the Engineer Corps, with whom the President conferred on the subject, had convinced him that on the whole the interests of the Government demanded its approval. Gen. Newton assured the President that of the items in the bill all but eighteen in number, comprising less than one per cent. of the amount appropriated, were meritorious beyond question, and while he in no manner condemned those, he was unable to give a positive opinion because of lack of complete information concerning them. The President said he had gone over the bill as fully as the data at hand and the time permitted him for that purpose allowed, and while some of its provisions not included in the items above mentioned were probably objectionable, he was satisfied that the most of the improvements provided for were of great importance. The present bill is smaller than that for any like period in several years. The appropriation for the period ending in 1883 was $18,988,875; that for the period ending in 1885 $14,948,300; and this for the period ending 1887 is $14,473,900.

The Morrison surplus resolution failed because not signed by the President before adjournment. The conference committees could not agree on a Fortifications Bill, and it also failed. At four P. M. on Thursday Congress finally adjourned until December.

Mr. Allison, at the close of the session of the Senate on Wednesday, made a very interesting financial statement. There will be, he said, $10,000,000 more surplus the present fiscal year than there was the last. The total appropriations for the fiscal year 1886–'87 are $264,783,579; those for the same purposes for the year 1885–'86 were $219,595,283. The increase is in round numbers $33,000,000, made up largely of the increase of pension appropriations ($16,000,000) and of the River and Harbor Bill ($14,000 000.) Deducting the river and harbor appropriation — which was not made last year — and deducting the increase of pensions, the appropriations for the current operations of the Government are $2,547,823 in excess of like appropriations for last year. The deficiencies for last year were $4,000,000, while for this year they are $13,000,000. If the appropriations as here stated shall be expended during the present fiscal year, and the revenues shall be what they were last year, there will still be a surplus of about $47,000,000 above the expenditures. In this statement the sinking fund is not included. The permanent appropriations of the Government, including the sinking fund, make an aggregate of $118,910,000; deducting the sinking fund, a total of $72,000,000 remains. The total of the appropriations is $264,783,579, including the entire appropriations for the Post-office Department. This makes the total expenditures, exclusive of the sinking fund, and including the Post-office appropriation, $336,934,534.

The President on Wednesday withdrew the nomination of H. F. Beecher to be Collector of the Puget Sound District, owing to the Senate's unwillingness to confirm him.

The President has renominated Mr. Matthews (colored) to be Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was on Tuesday appointed Collector of the Port of New York, to succeed Mr. Hedden (resigned). Mr. Magone is the President's personal choice. He was determined upon fully three weeks ago. He is expected to carry out the letter and spirit of the President's civil-service reform policy, and to take no part in the factional contests in New York city. Mr. Magone is the most widely known lawyer in northern New York. He was for some time a member of the Democratic State Committee. In 1876 he was Chairman of it, and to his energy, push, and bold methods Mr. Tilden was under special obligation for the way in which he carried this State for the Presidency. In all party matters since 1875 he has been closely allied with the Tilden wing of the party, and has been the trusted political friend of Daniel Manning.

The National Civil-Service Reform League held its annual meeting at Newport, R. I., on Wednesday. George William Curtis, the President, delivered the opening address. Among the resolutions adopted were the following: "We declare our adherence to the following principles: (1.) Appointment for merit only. (2.) Merit to be ascertained wherever practicable by open competitive examinations, and tested by probation. (3.) No removal for partisan reasons or merely to make places for others. We regard with satisfaction the recent circular of the President warning employees of the Government against undue political activity, because it is a public pledge of the sincere and courageous Chief Executive that, so far as depends upon him, this gross abuse and public wrong shall cease. We ask the President to extend the application of the civil-service rules to the District of Columbia, to the postal mail service, to the mint service, to the clerical force of the Indian service, and to the other offices where a smaller number of clerks than fifty are employed, and as much further as may be practicable, for the reason that open competitive examinations provide a better way to ascertain the qualifications of applicants for office than the secret recommendations from irresponsible persons. We ask the Senate of the United States hereafter to consider the nominations to office in open session, so that the people may know the reasons for the appointment or rejection of their servants. Public officers intrusted with the power of appointment and removal should be required by law or executive order to put upon record, in every case of removal, the reasons thereof. Appointing officers, when in the exercise of their discretion they do not select those rated highest on the eligible lists presented to them, should in each case be required to file reasons for such action. Acts which limit the terms of subordinate officers to four years should be repealed."

The American editor, Cutting, was tried at Paso del Norte on Thursday. The Prosecuting Attorney said that the case hinged upon the written agreement between Medina and Cutting called "an act of reconciliation," which was broken and made void by the publication of Cutting's article in the El Paso *Sunday Herald*; that Cutting's breach of contract gave Medina a perfect right to continue his case against the prisoner, and in support of this view he quoted article 656 and section 5 of article 657 of the Mexican Code. The counsel for Cutting then argued that the former action had ended the claim of Medina, that Cutting did not voluntarily break any Mexican laws, and that is why he went so far away to republish his card; also, that if the offence was punishable, there were many reasons why the punishment should be as light as possible. Mr. Cutting was then offered a chance to speak, but simply stated that he could not recognize the court, and that he was in the hands of his Government. The Judge then pronounced him guilty and the court adjourned. On Saturday Cutting was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of $600. On Monday he was taken into court, and told that his attorney had appealed his case to the Supreme Court of the State, and that the appeal had been granted.

Secretary Bayard, speaking to a correspondent of the Cutting case, said he saw no reason why a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty should not be reached. He had been assured that such was the desire of the Mexican Government. Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, said some days ago that his Government would promptly settle the matter.

President Diaz of Mexico, in a talk on Wednesday on the same matter, said: "I have no apprehension of difficulties growing out of such an insignificant affair, which is really only a quarrel between two disreputable journalists. I think that the United States Government was a trifle hasty in the matter, owing probably to early and inaccurate and one-sided reports."

The text has been published of an extradition treaty with Japan, which was signed on April 29, 1886, and sent to the Senate by the President on June 9. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. There are a number of provisions to which, it is understood, Messrs. Edmunds and Evarts objected. Chief among these is that contained in article vi. of the treaty, which provides for the detention for two months of a criminal whose extradition has been demanded by telegraph. This time limit, it is thought, is not, in the case of so distant a country as Japan, sufficiently liberal. These details the Japanese Minister is authorized to perfect, subject of course to the approval of the Imperial Government of Japan. The treaty is to be taken up early in the beginning of next session.

The South Carolina Democrats on Wednesday nominated State Treasurer Richardson for Governor, defeating B. R. Tillman, the farmers' candidate. One of the resolutions says: "We heartily endorse the wise, patriotic, and statesmanlike administration of President Cleveland and his Cabinet." On Thursday the Convention, by a majority of four, passed a resolution in favor of civil-service reform.

The Kansas Democrats on Wednesday nominated Thomas Moonlight for Governor. The platform "heartily endorses the present Democratic Administration, and fully sustains the President in his intelligent, manly, courageous efforts to carry into practical effect the principles and doctrines laid down in the national Democratic platform upon which he was nominated as the choice of the national Democracy for the Presidency of the United States."

At the Tennessee election on Thursday the entire Democratic judicial ticket was elected.

The Grand Jury of this city on Tuesday found indictments against Rollin M. Squire and Maurice B. Flynn, charging them with misdemeanor in entering into a compact whereby Squire was to conduct the business of the Department of Public Works in the interest of Flynn. Both men were put under arrest and admitted to $10,000 bail each.

Samuel J. Tilden died peacefully at Greystone on Wednesday morning at 8:45 o'clock. Although he had long been in failing health, his end was unexpected. Messages of sympathy were sent to his relatives by President Cleveland, Gov. Hill, and other distinguished gentlemen. The House of Representatives immediately passed a resolution of condolence.

Mr. Tilden was born at New Lebanon, N. Y., on February 9, 1814, studied at Yale College and the University of New York, and prepared for the law. Early in life he took an active interest in political questions, and when eighteen years old he wrote an analysis of the political situation in this State—when the coalition of National Republicans and anti-Masons threatened the supremacy of the Democratic party here—which was printed in the Albany *Argus*, and was so clever and finished a piece of work that it was generally attributed to Van Buren. As a lawyer he

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rapidly gained a notable reputation, and continued his practice until he was nominated for Governor in 1874. His analytical powers were naturally great, and his arguments in court and his examination of witnesses showed the perfection of method. He was employed in many very important corporation cases. Among the minor offices which he held were member of Assembly in 1846, member of the State Constitutional Conventions in 1846 and 1866, and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The Tweed Ring manifested their dislike and fear of Tilden some years before their exposure came, and in 1869 they tried to get rid of him as Chairman of the State Committee, but did not succeed. When in 1870 the Ring charter was prepared and Tweed inveigled a good many honest citizens into its support, Mr. Tilden went to Albany and argued strongly against it. But the charter was passed and became a law. When the exposure of the plundering done under that charter came, Mr. Tilden at once took a leading part in bringing the guilty men to justice. In the State Convention of 1871 he declared open opposition to the Tweed candidates for the Legislature, and in 1872 he consented to become a member of the Assembly, that he might give the lawmakers the assistance of his counsel in straightening out the affairs of this city. His work in finally overthrowing the Ring was very effective. As a part of the warfare against the Tweed Ring came the warfare on the corrupt judges in this city. Mr. Tilden had taken an active share in the formation of the New York Bar Association in 1869-70, and he was very prominent in the work of putting Barnard, McCunn, and Cardozo off the bench. In 1874 the Democratic party in this State nominated Mr. Tilden for Governor. The vote stood Tilden 416,391, Dix 306,074. He took office on January 1, 1875. For many years previous to that time a ring had had control of the canals of the State, and its conduct was scarcely less scandalous than that of the Tweed Ring here. One of the most notable acts of his Governorship was the sending of a message to the Legislature denouncing this ring. The dishonest system was broken up, and the Constitutional Amendment ratified a few years later established the canals on a new and better system of government. In 1876 Gov. Tilden was nominated for President by the Democrats. The election resulted in the famous electoral dispute and the seating of Mr. Hayes by the decision of the Commission. Mr. Tilden was proposed as a candidate again in 1880, but a letter was read from him refusing to allow the use of his name. Since that date he has lived quietly, most of the time at his country house on the Hudson, with occasional visits to his house on Gramercy Square.

The funeral services of Mr. Tilden took place at Greystone on Saturday. A very distinguished company was present, including President Cleveland and Secretaries Endicott and Manning. Simple religious services were conducted by Dr. Wm. J. Tucker of Andover, Mass. The body was then taken to New Lebanon, where it was interred.

The will of Samuel J. Tilden was read at Greystone on Monday afternoon. It is a very long document, bequeathing an estate which is estimated at about $5,000,000. The disposition for public uses of the bulk of the property is left to the discretion of three trustees, who are John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green, and George W. Smith, Mr. Tilden's confidential secretary. Mr. Tilden gives to his sister, Mrs. Mary B. Pelton, the house in which she lives and the income from $100,000. For each of the other relatives he sets aside a certain sum to be held in trust by the executors, the income to be paid them during their lives, they, however, to have power to dispose of the principal at death. All the rest of his property is left in trust to the trustees, who are also executors, to be applied to several public uses. The will provides for a free public library and reading-room in New Lebanon, and another free library and reading-room in Yonkers. It suggests to the trustees the establishment of a great free library in this city.

Mr. Tilden sent this letter to President Cleveland dated February 28, 1885: "Your silver letter is absolutely perfect. It is the only silver thing I know of that transmutes itself into gold."

Dr. John Maclean, President of Princeton College from 1853 to 1868, died in Princeton on Tuesday at the age of eighty-six.

FOREIGN.

At a meeting of the Parnellites in Dublin on Wednesday, it was resolved that no measure offering less legislative and executive control over Irish affairs than does Mr. Gladstone's bill should be accepted as a settlement.

If the British Government declines to deal with evictions, Mr. Parnell will ask permission to introduce a bill dealing with the subject.

A meeting of Liberal-Unionists was held in Devonshire House, the residence of Lord Hartington, on Thursday. Lord Hartington presided, and among those present were Messrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Rylands, Heneage, Caine, and Jesse Collings. Lord Hartington, in a long speech upon the coming Parliamentary work, proposed that all attitude of hostility towards the adherents of the late Government be abandoned. The Liberal sections should coöperate in an endeavor to secure the enactment of useful legislation, and oppose unitedly all proposals looking to the separation of the empire. He said the consolidation of the party was only a matter of time. Towards that end the Unionists should at once identify themselves with the rest of the Liberals by taking seats in the House of Commons among them. He reiterated his opinion that the split in the party would soon heal. Mr. Chamberlain followed Lord Hartington. He said he would willingly accept the leadership of Lord Hartington, with whom he was in entire and cordial sympathy. He declared that such action as Lord Hartington proposed would speedily restore the unity of the party. The Unionists, he said, were the real victors at the late elections. Mr. Chamberlain's remarks were received with enthusiastic cheers. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the Radical and Whig Unionists should work together, and that the leaders who are privy councillors should claim seats in the House of Commons on an equality with the Gladstonite leaders. The meeting unanimously endorsed the sentiment of the speakers.

Parliament met at two P. M. on Thursday, and proceeded with the usual formalities to reëlect the Speaker. The chief feature of interest was the presence of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain by the side of Mr. Gladstone in the front Opposition bench. When Mr. Gladstone saw Mr. Chamberlain, he arose and went over to the Radical leader, shook hands with him cordially, and held a conversation with him and with Lord Hartington. Mr. Gladstone looked extremely well.

After a consideration of Lord Hartington's speech, the conversation of members returned to town goes to show that there is little clearing up in the chaos of parties. Mr. Chamberlain has declared that he will not vote upon any subject which might have the effect of returning Mr. Gladstone to power so long as the latter remains unchanged on the Irish question. If some distinct question of Radicalism versus Toryism arises, Mr. Chamberlain cannot vote against it except at the risk of stultifying himself, nor vote for it without helping Mr. Gladstone's return. Lord Hartington announces that the Unionists will not help the Liberals force a premature expression on the Irish policy from the Conservatives. On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain's new caucus, the so-called Radical Union, has decided to support Alderman Cook, the home-ruler, against Mr. Henry Matthews, on the latter's seeking a reelection for East Birmingham on his appointment to the Home Office. In the face of such contradictions no one knows what to expect.

The London *Times* says: "While it must freely be conceded that the Unionists, if they succeed in their bold effort to reconvert the Liberals to old principles, will be doing the country the greatest service, it is vain to ignore the dangers to which their attempt will expose them. The separatists being numerically larger, the tendency will be to absorb the smaller body. Although Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain will coöperate on the Irish question, ulterior debatable questions that are certain to be raised will divide them."

The House of Commons adjourned on Tuesday to August 19.

Rioting was renewed in Belfast on Saturday evening and continued unabated during Sunday and Monday. Time after time the police fired on the mob, and on Monday the military were called out in force, 1,200 reinforcements arriving from other cities. More than eleven people were killed and 130 wounded. The city, owing to the wreck and ruin of houses, presents a deplorable aspect. Its appearance is similar to that of Paris after the Commune. Comparative quiet was restored on Tuesday, though there were apprehensions of renewed trouble.

The difference which has prevented the British and Russian members of the Afghan Boundary Commission from arriving at an agreement has been settled, and the work of the Commission is drawing to a conclusion.

The state of affairs in Burmah is, and has been ever since the British occupation, one of political discord and social confusion. In consequence of this the British Government in India has decided to intrust the supreme command in Burmah to Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert Macpherson, Commander-in-Chief in Madras. Five thousand troops will be sent into the country as soon as the cold season commences, to scour it and drive out or subdue the insurgents, and 1,000 additional police will be sent from India to maintain order.

The Emperors William and Francis Joseph met at Gastein on Sunday and Monday, and had a long interview.

A meeting of all the Bonaparte family except Prince Victor will be held on the 15th inst. Prince Jerome Bonaparte will preside. The object of the meeting is to unite the Royalist party. Prince Victor declines to attend, on the ground that he alone represents the Empire.

One hundred and fifty thousand new subscribers have applied for the new bonds issued by the Panama Canal Company. The number has exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the company.

Honorary degrees have been conferred by the University of Heidelberg upon Prof. Alexander Graham Bell of Washington, Prof. Edward D. Cope of Philadelphia, Prof. Othniel Charles Marsh of New Haven, Prof. Simon Newcomb, Superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac* at Washington, and Prof. John W. Powell, director of the Geological Survey.

Prof. William Scherer, the German historian and author, is dead, in his forty-sixth year. In 1864 he obtained his diploma at Vienna, where four years later he succeeded Pfeiffer in the chair of German literature. In 1872 he took the same chair at Strassburg, and in 1877 at Berlin. His published works deal specially with German literature and history. Among them are: 'Monuments of German Poetry and Prose' (1864), 'Religious Poets of the German Empire' (1874), 'The Origin of German Prose Romance' (1877), 'History of Alsace' (1871), and a 'History of German Literature' (2d ed., 1884).

The Presidents and ex-Presidents of the Central American republics of Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Guatemala have been in Mexico arranging a plan for the union of those states in one confederation.

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THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

THE Senate has adjourned without ratifying the new extradition treaty with Great Britain, but it would be a mistake on the part of intending embezzlers and defaulters to suppose that their interests were considered in the premises. The effect of non-action is to continue the existing immunity for every species of crime that anybody may choose to commit except "murder, piracy, arson, robbery, and forgery," the five offences named in the Treaty of 1842; since anybody committing a crime can put himself on British territory within a few hours, and generally before the crime is discovered. In a paper contributed by Mr. George H. Adams of New York to the *American Law Review* (July-August) it is shown how the mere fact of the enumeration of these five crimes has tended to make extradition more difficult than it commonly is between countries which have no such treaty. Murder, for instance, means the taking of human life by premeditation. It excludes all homicides, however heinous and unjustifiable, of less degree than murder, and excludes, of course, unsuccessful attempts to commit murder. Forgery under the treaty is held to be the act or acts known and described as forgery when the treaty was made—that is, forgery at common law. In the Eno case it was held that, although the statutes of both countries had declared the acts committed by Eno to be forgery, yet since they were not so in the year 1842, he could not be extradited. In a case quite as remarkable it was held in this country that, although a fugitive from English justice had, in the opinion of the court, been guilty of forgery at common law, yet, since the English courts had held that it was not forgery at common law, the party could not be extradited. Indeed, remarkable ingenuity has been put forth on both sides to reduce the existing treaty to its lowest terms. Diplomacy has sometimes aided in the escape of rascals of high degree, as in the well-known case of the forger Winslow, who was apprehended in England. An act of Parliament passed subsequently to the Treaty of 1842 prescribed that stipulations should be made with governments to whom fugitives were surrendered that they should not try the surrendered person for any other offence than that for which he was extradited until he should have had an opportunity to return to British territory—this by way of protecting political refugees. Secretary Fish refused to give any such stipulation as to Winslow, not because it was desired or intended to try him for any other crime than forgery, but because the Treaty of 1842 was absolute in its terms and called for no stipulations. So Winslow went scot free, and all extradition between the two countries was suspended for a time. It should be added that the authorities, both American and foreign, were opposed to Mr. Fish's contention in this case.

The laws of the two countries respecting the punishment of crime and their administration are so nearly alike that if no such thing as an extradition treaty had ever existed, it would be easy for either country to provide for the rendition of criminals by passing a law naming all the crimes in the calendar, and providing that persons should be delivered up, on proper demand, to any country which should enter into reciprocal relations as to those crimes. This is what Great Britain has done by the acts of Parliament of 1870 and 1873, and her offer has been accepted by nearly all civilized nations. By reason of contiguity of territory and identity of language, unusual facilities are offered to our criminal classes for escape to British jurisdiction. So much has the highway to Canada been thronged with fugitive bank officers and embezzling clerks, that a large portion of the public have come to regard British courts and society as having strong prejudices against the rendition of criminals, if not a secret liking for those who run away with other people's money. The facts are precisely the contrary. We have had the option of accepting the terms of enlarged extradition, which includes all crimes, from murder down to fraudulent bankruptcy, any time in the past thirteen years, and we have that option now. We are not even confined to the Phelps-Rosebery Treaty. It rests with us to put an effectual bar across the thieves' highway to Canada. If there is a flourishing colony in Montreal composed of people who are "wanted" in New York and other American cities, the fault is altogether our own. Any safe-blower or counterfeiter who can get across the border with his plunder is secure (provided his act was not accompanied by violence to any person so as to bring it under the definition of robbery), simply because we have chosen that it should be so. Why we have so chosen is because we had a "miff" with Great Britain about the Winslow case, ten or twelve years ago, and because our State Department has adhered to the untenable position taken by Mr. Fish.

The non-action of the Senate in the Phelps-Rosebery treaty must be ascribed to the doubts entertained by our politicians regarding the political effect of the dynamite clause in the treaty. This species of crime was not embraced in the English extradition acts of 1870 and 1873 because it was not then known. It is a more recent invention. Supposing, therefore, that the "miff" arising out of the Winslow case has been gotten over by lapse of time, or by change of administration, so that the two countries can take up the subject of extradition in a suitable spirit, the question would naturally present itself to the negotiators, Shall we follow strictly the lines of the general law of Great Britain, or shall we take the opportunity to add any new crime that may have been spawned by the powers of darkness since that law was passed? The use of dynamite as a persuader to social change is not confined to either country. The Chicago Court-house is as much exposed to blowing up as the Tower of London or the Parliament-house at Ottawa. Shall we improve this occasion to provide for the recapture of this class of offenders? It would have been easier for Minister Phelps to have accepted the English statutory schedule of crimes. Lord Rosebery could not have refused to negotiate on that basis since it was a completed part of English legislation and diplomacy. Nor could Great Britain consistently refuse to ratify the remainder of the treaty now if the Senate should strike out the dynamite clause. Probably the treaty will be ratified after some further delay, but the debate and the vote upon it ought to be public. There are few questions upon which a keener interest is felt.

THE "POOR NEGRO."

ONE of the most important developments of the late session of Congress has been the exposure of what may be called the "poor negro" humbug. Ever since the black man was emancipated and enfranchised it has been the rôle of Republican politicians to profess a lively concern about his future, and to assert that one of their chief aims was to secure him in the possession of all the white man's rights and privileges. On the day after the election of 1876, when Mr. Hayes supposed that Mr. Tilden was to become President, he lamented the result chiefly on behalf of the negroes, who would lose the protecting care of a Republican President. In every national campaign the Republican managers have appealed to hesitating voters to support their candidate, on the ground that the safety of the colored race depended upon the maintenance in power of the Republican party.

It has long been obvious enough to careful observers that there was a vast deal of hypocrisy about these professions, but so long as the Republicans remained in power, it was impossible to expose the humbug. A single session of Congress under a Democratic President has sufficed to show the truth. Mr. Cleveland applied a test to the Republican Senate which has demonstrated conclusively the real temper of Republican politicians toward the negro. For the office of Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia, the President nominated Mr. James C. Matthews, a colored man of marked ability resident in Albany, whose fitness for the place is not questioned. The office is a lucrative one, and, naturally enough, the selection of a negro to fill it was exceedingly distasteful to the many white applicants. But, of course, a Republican Senate would care nothing for such objections, and it was to have been expected that the nomination would be promptly confirmed. Instead of this, the committee to which it was referred delayed action upon the case for many weeks, and, when it was finally brought to a vote, almost all the Republican Senators refused to vote in favor of Mr. Matthews.

The adherence of the Senate to the secrecy of executive sessions unfortunately prevents the publicity which is always desirable in the case of contested nominations, and especially in such an instance as this. But the main facts about the rejection of Mr. Matthews are notorious. A pretence was made that he was rejected because he was a non-resident of the District of Columbia, but that this was a mere pretence is perfectly obvious when one reflects that a large number of white Democrats have been confirmed without opposition by the same Senate for Federal offices in Territories where they did not reside. The real reason why Mr. Matthews was rejected was because he was a Democratic negro,

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and Republican Senators did not believe in encouraging negroes to vote the Democratic ticket. Mr. Ingalls of Kansas, who often displays a cynical frankness, is quoted as having admitted without any reserve that the reason why he and his party colleagues were against the nominee was, because they thought that the occupancy of so important an office by a negro upon the appointment of a Democratic President would tend to weaken the hold of the Republican party upon the negro vote.

There could not have been a more forcible demonstration of the hypocrisy of Republican professions about the negro than this action of a Republican Senate. To every right-minded person the fact that a Democratic President is ready to appoint a negro to so high a station in the capital of the nation is a cause for rejoicing, as remarkable evidence of the decay of prejudice. But the Republican politician, so far from congratulating the negro that both parties are ready to recognize his ability, is filled with dismay because he fears that his own party is going to lose its hold upon the black man if the black man finds that he fares tolerably well with the other party. It is plain that the best thing which could befall the colored race would be the breaking down of the old Democratic prejudice against it; the Republican politician sees that the breaking down of this prejudice would inevitably split the negro vote in halves, and he does his best to maintain the ancient wall.

It is only when such an incident as this happens that we realize the odious tyranny over the negro which the Republican politicians have established. The black man has never been treated by the Republican managers, he is not treated by them now, twenty years after his emancipation, as a free man in his political relations. He is regarded simply as the property of the Republican party. It has actually been the custom of Republican politicians to consult the census in order to find out how many men with black skins there were in a Congressional district, and then to question the fairness of the election if the count did not show as many Republican votes as there were colored men. If a man had negro blood in his veins, and voted the Democratic ticket in 1884, as Mr. Matthews did in company with so many old-time white abolitionists, he was denounced — as Mr. Matthews is denounced to-day by that Republican organ, the Albany *Evening Journal* — as "a renegade," "an ingrate," "a hypocrite," a "creature," and "opposed to the interests of the colored race" — as though the interests of the colored race in the United States were different from those of the white race, and as though a man with a black skin, simply because of the color of his skin, were bound to be the political slave of a party as completely as he was the physical slave of a master before emancipation.

The rejection of Mr. Matthews by the vote of Republican Senators is one of the most fortunate things for the colored race that could have happened. It cannot fail to open the eyes of negroes to the hypocrisy of the talk with which Republican politicians have so long deluded them. They will see that the interest of these politicians in the negro is as a Republican voter; that when he casts his ballot with the other party, they have no further use for him. It is a good thing to have this fact made plain. It will hasten the day when negroes shall divide between the two parties precisely as white men do, and when the odious color line shall be finally wiped out.

A NOTABLE VICTORY FOR REFORM.

THE Democratic State Convention in South Carolina last week possesses a national interest from the fact that there was a sharp fight over the civil-service question and a notable victory for reform. This is the first time that an issue has been made over this question in any Democratic convention since Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated, the usual practice having been to adopt some deliverance couched in general terms, with which neither the spoilsmen nor the reformers were disposed to quarrel. But in South Carolina there was an open contest as to whether the Convention should endorse the merit or the spoils system, and the result of such a contest in a representative State of the "solid South" is of the first importance.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a platform which contained half-a-dozen planks regarding State and national affairs, but made no reference whatever to the civil-service question. A motion was made to adopt the platform, and it was about to be put and carried in the usual way when Capt. F. W. Dawson, editor of the Charleston *News and Courier*, called attention to the fact that, although nearly identical with the platform adopted in 1884, there was one omission which seemed to be of great importance in view of the record of the party on the subject, to wit, the following plank:

"Civil-service reform, appointments to minor offices under tests that will indicate the qualifications of the applicant, promotion by merit, a fixed tenure of office, and no removals except for cause."

Capt. Dawson moved that this plank be inserted in the platform as reported by the Committee, and supported his motion in an emphatic speech. He pointed out that the Legislature had taken a clear and unmistakable stand on this question, resolutions covering the same ground having been adopted by that body at two separate sessions and almost without dissent. He reminded the Convention that one of the State's Senators, Gen. Butler, is "a stanch advocate of civil-service reform," and that the other Senator, Gen. Hampton, has gone so far as to propose that it be made an offence for a member of Congress or a Senator to urge, unsolicited, the appointment of any person to public office. He declared that to omit now the old and familiar declaration in favor of the reform, when the Democracy of the State has been in the past "planted squarely upon the bed-rock," would place the party in a false position, and would be regarded as a change of policy, and even as a repudiation of the broad and wise principle which before had been accepted as its guiding principle. He recalled the fact that Grover Cleveland was elected upon a reform plank in the platform of the last Democratic National Convention, and declared that it is his record on this issue "which goes so far to give him his present enormous strength among the people of the United States." Capt. Dawson concluded as follows:

"I cannot believe that the South Carolina Convention, with the previous history and record of the party before it, will repudiate the principle of civil-service reform as expressed in the amendment, and rebuke President Cleveland himself by telling him at this day, and after the grand victory that has been obtained, that the South Carolina Democracy are not in sympathy with him and are ready to turn their backs upon him and the policy and the principle he represents. I am confident, Mr. President, that the Convention will stand by its old landmarks, and in adopting the amendment which is proposed will keep itself in the position that it has held for years—the position which it asserted before the triumph was ours, and which we assert unswervingly now that the Democratic party holds power."

Capt. Dawson was loudly cheered during his speech and at its close, but the spoilsmen did not propose to yield without a struggle. Capt. T. H. Clarke, a delegate from Kershaw, declared against the proposed amendment, and said that "he felt that the old principle of Jackson was right, that to the victor belonged the spoils." Mr. Murray of Anderson opposed the amendment, and said that "he was of the opinion that the present Civil-Service Law was not in accordance with the genius of Democratic institutions. The rascals should be turned out, and honest, faithful, and true Democrats substituted." Col. Haskell of Richland spoke strongly against the proposed amendment. "He believed the present Civil-Service Law tended towards keeping Republicans in office. He regretted as deeply as any one that this matter of civil-service reform had been brought into this Convention, but since it had been brought in he would vote against the addition of any plank to the platform."

Other speakers supported the amendment, Mr. Murphy of Colleton, for example, saying that "if it was a right and proper plank to put in the platform of 1884, when we wanted to elect a Democratic President, it was a proper plank to be put in the platform of 1886, now that Grover Cleveland had been elected." Finally a vote was taken upon a motion to lay the reform amendment on the table. As the roll-call proceeded it was seen that the contest would prove a very close one, but when the end came it was found that the spoilsmen had been beaten, the motion to table having been lost by 149 yeas to 153 nays. The announcement of the vote was greeted with a storm of applause, and the plank was then adopted without a division.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the significance of such a contest, ending in such a result. It shows, as nothing before has so plainly shown, the strength of reform with the people. The resolution upon which the fight was made contains in a few words the whole gospel of Civil-Service Reform —entrance into the service only upon proved qualifications, promotion by merit, and no removals except for cause. This is the very antipodes of the Jacksonian doctrine of a "clean sweep" of incumbents, and a bestowal of the offices in return for political services. To adopt such a declaration was to place obstacles in the way of every professional office-seeker, not only by requiring him to prove his capacity before he can have a chance to fill a vacancy, but by endorsing the policy of not making vacancies "except for cause." It was not a mere declaration in favor of reform in the abstract by a party which was out of power

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and bidding for votes, but a declaration in favor of reform in the concrete, when such reform affects the chances of every office seeker, by a party which is in power and is called upon to show exactly where it stands.

It would not have been surprising or discouraging if a convention made up, as the average State convention always is, so largely of professional politicians, had rejected the proposition to come out explicitly in favor of reform; but the defeat of the spoilsmen is cause for rejoicing. It shows that the Democratic politicians in the section where the Democratic party is strongest have already begun to appreciate the fact that the success of the party depends upon its fidelity to its pledges, and upon the heartiness with which it supports the President.

AN AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN IMBROGLIO.

HUNGARY, like this country, has a patriotic Decoration Day in May. On each anniversary of the capture of Buda in 1849, the walls of which were scaled by Görgey's *honvéds*, after a terrible struggle at dawn on May 21, the common burial ground of the fallen heroes—in the Military Cemetery—is decked with wreaths by their surviving comrades. While the preparations for this act of national piety were being made this year, Brig.-Gen. Jansky, of the Austro-Hungarian garrison of Buda-Pesth, happened to observe how neglected were the neighboring graves of the Imperial officers who fell gallantly fighting in defence of the stronghold against the revolutionists. Among these graves is that of Gen. Hentzi, the commander of the defence, who was mortally wounded in the last hour of the deadly conflict. Jansky, a Slav by birth and an Austrian soldier by training, regarded this neglect as a dereliction of duty on the part of the Imperial-Royal army, and persuaded a number of his surbordinate officers to join him in honoring the memory of the martyrs of fidelity to the flag and crown. The Austrian graves were accordingly decorated with wreaths, and so was the public monument of Gen. Hentzi, erected in the Castle of Buda after the surrender of Görgey's army to the Russians and the final triumph of reaction, and left standing by the chivalrous Magyars on the revindication of their national autonomy in 1867.

This new and unusual tribute to the memory of an officer who had not only deranged the victorious spring campaign of the patriots in 1849 by his obstinate defence of a stronghold in the centre of the country, but in so doing had laid in ruins by bombardment the fairest portion of Pesth, on the opposite bank of the Danube, incensed the more susceptible portion of the population of the Hungarian capital, and especially the young followers of the Independence party. Their creed is that Hungary, while abiding by the personal dynastic union with Cisleithania, must have a separate national army of her own. They saw in the action of Jansky and his military friends an insult to the patriotic sentiment of the nation, prompted by the highest military circle in Vienna, of whose centralizing and absolutistic spirit the Inspector-General of the common army, Archduke Albert, "the hero of Custozza," is deemed the embodiment. This aged relative of Francis Joseph had just toasted the common army, at the capital of Bosnia, in words in which the Radicals of Buda-Pesth saw only devotion to the Emperor, with a tacit negation of his duties as King of Hungary. Violent demonstrations against these "outrages" were at once resolved upon, and executed in a riotous way in the streets of the capital in the early part of June, so that the police had repeatedly to interfere with sword and bayonet, and even troops of the garrison had to be called out. Jansky's windows were smashed, a number of persons were wounded, hundreds were arrested, and one man was killed by a bayonet.

Both wings of the Opposition in the Hungarian Parliament, the Moderates and the Radicals, tried to profit by these occurrences to weaken the position of the Tisza Cabinet, the oldest in Europe. The adroit Premier ably and rationally answered interpellation after interpellation, blaming Jansky's action as "unwise and incorrect," but vindicating the defenders of order. The odium which his condemnation of Jansky excited in the military spheres of Vienna was intensified by a fierce attack on Archduke Albert, in the *Pesther Lloyd*, from the pen of Dr. Falk, an editor frequently inspired by the Minister President. The latter himself had made, in debate, depreciatory allusions to the unpopular Archduke. He had also referred to the highest military authority in the land as sharing his own view of the officers' demonstration in honor of Hentzi. This was rightly understood to be an allusion to the opinion of Baron Edelsheim-Gyulai, Commandant-General in Hungary, a distinguished soldier of German birth and Hungarian adoption and leanings. To place himself in the right at Vienna, Tisza repeatedly visited that capital, while Falk completely changed tactics in the *Lloyd*, extolling the private and civic virtues of Archduke Albert in a way which provoked a riotous outbreak against the glaringly inconsistent editor. Jansky had in the meanwhile received leave of absence from his post in the Hungarian capital, order was restored there, and a favorable reaction in the popular mind ensued. Backed by a vast majority in the Parliament, and high in the favor of Francis Joseph, Tisza seemed to have completely triumphed over his civil as well as military opponents.

The exasperation of the higher army circles, however, caused by the provocations in the streets, the press, and the Parliament of Pesth, needed salving. About the middle of July, therefore, when the popular animosities in Hungary seemed to have subsided, a measure was adopted in Vienna which promised to give satisfaction to both sides in the controversy, if reason could prevail over passion. Baron Edelsheim was placed, "at his own request," on the retired list with a pension, to which a decoration with a grand cross of a high military order was added, and Brig.-Gen. Jansky was removed from Hungary to Bohemia, with the rank of division-commander. Gen. Pejachevich was appointed Edelsheim's successor. Thus rewards and removals were blended together, and satisfaction apparently given both to military honor and to popular susceptibility. But in Hungary the retiring of Edelsheim and the promotion of Jansky alone were considered by the excited populace, and the leaders of the Extreme Left or Independent party found the opportunity favorable for renewing their attacks on the Cabinet, and opening a crusade for the separation of the Hungarian army from that of Cisleithania. Monster meetings were announced in various parts of the country, and flaming appeals made to the patriotism of the masses. The excitement grew apace, and Tisza, about the beginning of this month, found it advisable once more personally to explain the state of affairs to Francis Joseph, and plead for some concession calculated to allay the patriotic heat of the Magyars. According to the latest advices by cable, the Emperor will gratify the Premier.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CHRONOLOGY.

THE remarks of Mr. W. J. Stillman in No. 1099 of the *Nation* on "chronological attribution in archæological research" (as he very well puts it), apply with equal correctness to archæological finds on this hemisphere. The truth of his statement that "in implements, in methods of structure, in pottery, etc., survivals are so common and so strange in their persistency that there is almost no reliance to be placed on them alone," is well exemplified on this continent wherever the occurrence of ruined aboriginal sites coincides with actual occupation by aboriginal tribes. Thus, in New Mexico, for instance, not only is the water-jar made and used to-day by the Pueblo Indians (the so-called *tinaja*)—the bowl or *cajete* (whether for household use or for purposes of worship)—identical in shape with those found among ruins of every description, but the style of decoration is the same; and as that decoration rests mostly on types originally, at least, symbolical, we easily recognize a perfect agreement between the fundamental, ideas underlying designs at Casas Grandes (Chihuahua), throughout Arizona and New Mexico, into Colorado, and those painted to-day by the Indians of Zuni, Moqui, and along the Rio Grande. Symbolism has "stood over," as E. B. Tylor expresses it in his definition of the word *superstitio*, in spite of advances, in spite of modern example and patterns. It is utterly useless to point to such and such kinds of pottery as "older forms"; they recur at various times and at the most remotely distant places. Thus corrugated and indented pottery was used and made as early as the sixteenth century. In Sonora a corrugated surface was produced, by scratching, on jars used less than a century ago. A "lost art" is only that of producing a thick vitreous gloss, very clumsy, on lines of paint alone. This type of pottery was common in the pueblos up to 1680; at present, even recollection of how it was made has vanished among the Indians.

Mr. Stillman refers to "the occurrence of flint implements with much later forms," and says: "The use of flint knives for circumcision is of very late record, probably for sanitary reasons as well as surgical, and maybe for hieratical also." Flint and obsidian are not altogether out of use to day among the American aborigines. Operations on horses and cattle are still sometimes performed with obsidian splinters in preference to steel even; and as to surgical practice on the human body, the crescent-shaped tools of obsidian as well as of flint are to-day used by medicine-men in secret. Sanitary reasons are conceded to be at the root of this old custom, but in addition there is a belief in the celestial origin of the instruments themselves. Thus the crescent of flint which the Tehua Indians still have (and conceal from foreigners) is kept imbedded in the powder used as a preventive of lightning-

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strokes—the *flor del rayo*, whose aboriginal name I omit, owing to its great length.

Fetishes of to-day have the same type as those from utterly forgotten ruins. The medicine idols of lava, painted red, which are used and made to-day, are like the oldest ones exhumed. At Casas Grandes I found a panther-fetish, recognizable as such at first glance, and closely resembling the "long-tail" (as *Felis concolor* is called at Zuni) so plentifully carved by the Pueblos and used by them at the present time.

The same conservatism is exhibited in purely ornamental objects. Shells and shell-beads have identical shapes and sizes, whether exhumed in Sonora or Chihuahua, found in cliff-houses, or worn to-day and manufactured at Santo-Domingo, Taos, or Isleta. The same applies to turquoise pendants.

What was formerly termed the "stone age" continues to flourish among the village Indians of the Southwest (and also among roaming natives), notwithstanding the use of steel and of gunpowder. The hand-mill is of lava, and such slabs as have been used in long-abandoned settlements are carefully exhumed and set up in the houses of to-day. Newly "built" earthenware (the turning-wheel is yet unknown), newly plastered walls and floors, are still smoothed and polished with the pebble or drift of olden times. The grinding-pin is often "picked" with a piece of pointed flint. Sluggers or slungshots made of a stone ball covered with rawhide were but lately discarded. Stone hatchets and hammers are out of use, but it is quite interesting to observe how the Pueblo Indians still turn to a stone for purposes of beating, pounding, or hammering, in preference to the American hatchet or axe, and how much more they can accomplish with the former than with the latter "tool of the age." Flint-tipped arrows have almost disappeared now, but at the present date the Apaches use, against small game, simple *wood-pointed* shafts—weapons still more primitive than the arrow-head of flint or obsidian. The wooden club is still extensively wielded, and, were the Pueblo Indians to go to war, we should not fail to see "le bouclier de mon père," of gaudily painted buffalo-hide, strapped to his body.

The study of aborigines and aboriginal remains in the Southwest affords the great advantage that it presents to us, side by side, the culture of a long-gone past in its minute details, and a culture of to-day which has preserved enough of the old to make those details, not only intelligible, but mostly *tangible*. In the Old World, the intellectual and moral life of peoples who existed before the time of inscriptions can only be surmised. Here it becomes the object of direct observation: we can, to a great extent, learn to feel and to think as they felt and thought untold ages ago. Archæology and ethnology in the Southwest may, therefore, yet become of some service to classical archæology even—in a modest degree. They may serve to illustrate the growth of institutions, of features in art and industry, during periods so remote that, on eastern continents, every reliable tradition thereof is lost.

I shall not refer to the great field of primitive sociology, in which American studies have been so fruitful, but cannot refrain from alluding here to two minor instances in symbolical decoration. The cross is not uncommon on painted pottery; it occurs on rocks—either in colors or carved and scratched. Its signification is definitely ascertained by study of the symbols among various tribes. It is needless to state that such symbols are very ancient. The cross stands for the *star* in general; if painted red it is the star of evening, if white the morning star. The Greek fret and the scroll, clumsy and coarse sometimes, are equally common. Their symbolical import is also ascertained. In both cases it signifies the *whirlwind*. A study of pottery from more than 300 localities between the thirty-seventh and twenty-ninth degrees of latitude has further satisfied us that, in the case of these two designs, there is a sensible rise in development from north to south.

It is very gratifying to know that there is at least some faint connecting link between classical archæology and that Cinderella among scientific researches, American archæology *at home*.

AD. T. BANDELIER.

THE PRINCES AND THE ARMY.

PARIS, July 30.

THE French army has been so far extremely averse to mixing in the political struggles: there is no example of any French *pronunciamiento*. The *Coup d'Etat* of December, 1850, was made with the help of the army, but Prince Napoleon was in power when he made it; the Minister of War obeyed his orders, and the army obeyed the orders of the Minister of War. The army, in this respect, somewhat represents the people—a people without any political initiative, extremely docile, unable to resist the tyranny of Paris. All the initiative is in the capital, and if the provinces triumphed over the capital in 1871, during the days of the Commune, it was because half the country was still occupied by foreign troops, and because the Government was in Versailles. The political inertia of the army is notorious; I have often heard generals, holding the most decided views in politics in their personal capacity, speak with horror of the possibility of a conflict between two French regiments. In fact, such a thing is considered a sheer impossibility. The army is the army of the nation, and knows nobody but its recognized chief of the day.

In order that this strong sense of discipline should be preserved, it is highly important that the army should feel secure against all political agitations, that its rights should be respected by the powers of the day. The Republican opinions of such men as Cavaignac or Charras did not prevent their advancement under the reign of Louis Philippe. Under the Second Empire, MacMahon, though he was notoriously a royalist, became a Marshal of France. The Governments could ignore the private feelings and opinions of the soldier, since the soldier never obeyed the commands of the politicians.

A new spirit seems to be introducing itself in the army, and it has found an exponent in a young and ambitious Minister of War. I will not speak here of the law of the 25th of June last, which banishes the heads of the families that once reigned over France, and which forbids all the members of these families to *enter* the French army and navy. As soon as this law was promulgated, the Minister of War informed all the officers belonging to the house of Orleans and to the Bonaparte family that they were struck off the army list. The eldest son of the Duc de Chartres was passing at the time his examination for the school of St. Cyr. His compositions were sent back to him unopened. This was strictly legal, as he was competing for entering the army. Was it legal to strike off the army list those who had entered it long ago? Article 4 of the law of banishment says merely that "the members of the families which have reigned in France shall not enter (*ne pourrons entrer*) the army or the navy, nor exercise any public function, nor any elective mandate." It may be argued that the possession of a military grade is a public function; but this is a very poor argument, as the grade, the rank of officer, is very distinct from the function, from the employ. It is always permitted to the Minister of War to place an officer in what is called "retrait d'emploi," and, in fact, in February, 1883, the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Chartres, the Duc d'Alençon, were placed in this category, and deprived of their functions, the one as general-inspector, the others as colonel and as captain. There are many officers who, for one reason or other, have no employ, but they cannot be deprived of their grade.

The Minister of War, fearing that his measure would disquiet the whole army, said himself in answer to an interpellation on the 13th of July: "I am the first to say very loudly that the officer is proprietor of his grade, and nobody, absolutely nobody, can take it away from him; provided, however, that he has obtained this grade in conformity with the law." Then he tried to establish that the Duc d'Aumale and Prince Murat had not obtained their grades regularly and in conformity with the law. The Chamber of Deputies was so enchanted with this argumentation that it voted at once that the speech of the Minister of War should be placarded on the walls of all the *mairies* of France. There it is on the walls of my *mairie*, and what do the bystanders learn in reading it? They learn that the advancement of the princes has been rapid; they are told the dates of their promotions; the legal question remains totally ignored.

Nothing has been more legal than the advancement of the Duc de Chartres. He was a volunteer in the war of 1870, he was promoted and decorated by Gambetta. After the war the Constituant Assembly, which was a sovereign assembly, appointed a Committee of Grades, which revised all the grades received during the war. (The present Minister of War, who objects to the advancement of others, served in Paris during the siege, and he received three grades in succession during this siege.) The decisions of this Committee had a sovereign character, as has been recognized by the Council of State (decree of November 15, 1872, and of January 3, 1873). The Duc de Chartres was confirmed in his grade of major, and he afterwards became colonel in the most regular way. The position of Prince Murat is this: he certainly advanced rapidly, but he obtained all his grades in conformity with the law of April 14, 1832, on advancement in the army, which is a constitutive law of the army. As for his son and Prince Roland Bonaparte, they entered St. Cyr, and became officers in the most regular way.

The Minister of War had not the slightest right to strike these officers from the army list, though he could deprive them of their employ. The law of May 19, 1834, distinctly gives to the grade the character of a real property. The Council of State has always considered it as such. It would be easy to cite the text of various decrees which give this interpretation to the law. The Minister of War, moreover, committed a very strange mistake when he struck off the Murats from the army list, as belonging to the families which had once reigned in France. If he had taken cognizance of the acts which have established the status of the family of the Napoleons, he would have seen that there was a distinction between the imperial family proper and what was called the civil family: that the members of this civil family had no right of succession; that the descendants of Napoleon I., of Joseph, of Louis, of Jerome Bonaparte, were the only members of the imperial family, while the Murats and the descendants of Lucien Bonaparte had no hereditary rights. It was unnecessary cruelty to treat them as pretenders; it is quite clear that the late law of banishment was only directed against the princes who could eventually become pretenders.

The position of the Duc d'Aumale must be examined by itself. His advancement was not disputed by the Republicans when he came back from exile after the war, when he was made President of the Council of War which judged

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Bazaine. It was not disputed as long as the army had to be reorganized, when he took command of the Seventh Corps d'Armée, at Besançon, and took all the measures to preserve a great part of our eastern frontier against a new invasion. It was not disputed when he was made Inspector of Armies, and inspected the south of France. The last man to dispute it at the time was the present Minister of War, who served as Colonel in the Seventh Corps d'Armée. Now this Minister of War says quietly to the Chamber that the Duc d'Aumale did not enter the French army "either by going to a military school or by serving in the ranks of the soldiers." He says that the Duke was made sub-lieutenant in 1837, at the age of fifteen, and that he became very rapidly colonel and general. He tells all the dates of the promotions; he forgets the dates of the victories, the long and arduous struggle in Algiers, the combats with Abd-el-Kader, the taking of the Smala, the pacification of the French colony.

Let us look only at the legal aspect of the case. When the Duc d'Aumale became an officer, France was a monarchy. The Minister of War cannot suppress history. It is of the essence of monarchy to attribute special rights to the members of the royal family. All the kings and emperors of Europe use such rights. An *ordonnance* of August 2, 1818, decided in one of its articles that when the princes of the blood who were not yet generals entered active service, the brevet of *maréchal-de-camp* (or of brigadier) should be sent to them after the first campaign. King Louis Philippe, when the law of 1832 was passed, consented to a diminution of his prerogative; he inserted in the ordinance of March 16, 1838, which was issued in execution of the law of April 14, 1832, an article thus worded:

"The princes of our family may be named colonels after the age of eighteen years. Their advancement to the grades superior to the grade of colonel is submitted to the conditions enunciated in article 10 of the law of April 14, 1832. However, after a war campaign, they may, without the accomplishment of these conditions, be promoted to the grade immediately superior to the one which they are in possession of. Their various promotions are to be inscribed on the roll-list of the army."

This ordinance of 1838 is perfectly legal, and the regularity of the nominations made in favor of the princes of the royal blood was recognized, after the fall of Louis Philippe, by the law of August 4, 1849, on the organization of the general staff of the army. Shall we add that all the restrictive dispositions of the ordinance have been obeyed? To be sure, the Duc d'Aumale was colonel at the age of nineteen; but he only became brigadier in 1841, after two campaigns in Africa. He became divisional general after two new campaigns, followed by the defeat of the great Arab leader, Abd-el-Kader. It is therefore evident that if the Duc d'Aumale received a rapid advancement, this advancement was always the recompense of great military services, and was in conformity with the rules of the time. After the fall of the Empire, he naturally took his place at the head of the generals of division, in virtue of the date of his nomination; and it was owing to this circumstance that he was chosen by M. Thiers as President of the Council of War which condemned Marshal Bazaine.

The question is now before the Council of State, but it will probably be long before the judgment of the Council is delivered. To many people the legal and technical question will appear very secondary in comparison with the political question. There are many who believe that the law of the strongest is, after all, the best law, and that it ought to supersede all others. It is idle to debate with these strong-minded adherents of the theory of the struggle for life, applied to mankind, to forms of governments, to races, nations, and even families. We should have much to say if we undertook to discuss these barbarous theories. It is with a feeling of great sadness that we are obliged to confess that they are at present triumphant. The Conservative, *Athenian*, *Periclean*, *amiable*, open republic of M. Thiers, of Jules Simon, and others is no more; the contract made at the time of the creation of our existing constitutional laws has been broken; the *modus vivendi* which had allowed France to live peacefully for a few years, has come to an end. Time will show what is to be the result of the *thorough* policy—of intolerance in religion, of tyranny in civil life.

"PARSIFAL" AND "TRISTAN."

BAYREUTH, July 26.

THREE death-blows—literally—have lately been struck against the cause of Wagner, compared with which all hostile attacks must be regarded as mere fly-bites. In rapid succession, within three years, Wagner himself, his royal patron, Ludwig II., and his best singer, Scaria, have passed away. The news of Scaria's sudden death was received just a few hours before the first performance, on the 23d, of "Parsifal," of which he had been the most perfect interpreter and *régisseur* since 1882. Had this triple fatality occurred ten years ago, it might have retarded the popular appreciation of Wagner's art twenty years or more. The death of the King, however, came near frustrating at least this year's festival; and had Wagner lived he would have been perhaps the first to suggest a postponement, for he admitted that without King Ludwig's kindly encouragement "Parsifal" would not have been performed in his lifetime, or perhaps even would not have been written.

The Bayreuth *Tageblatt* comments on the unusually large number of English, French, and American listeners at the first performance; and the proportion of foreigners is indeed quite striking. After getting on the branch road which connects Bayreuth with the main railways, north and south, it seemed to me as if I was on a local Hudson River or New Jersey train, so plentiful were the New Yorkers, most of them well known in the musical world. They all looked tired and warm, and complained of the slowness of the railroads. To give an instance: It took me three days to come from Visp on the Rhône (near Zermatt, Switzerland) to Bayreuth (between 400 and 500 miles), and I always took the fastest train. On the Rhône road the average rate of the *fastest* train is twelve miles an hour. It was not on this road, however, but on the way from Augsburg to Nuremberg, that the conductor, while talking to a passenger inside a coupé, had his coat pulled by an assistant, who exclaimed, "Herr Conducteur! It is time to go!" Whereupon that official replied in a bass voice of imperturbable placidity, "Ja, ja! Gleich" (presently).

After his arrival at Mecca, the weary pilgrim was taken in tow by the Wohnungs-Comité, which had provided rooms—generally the best room or parlor of some family in moderate circumstances—at the average rate of a dollar a day; which, though about three times the ordinary rates, appears reasonable enough to foreigners. At three o'clock the Bayreuthers formed two lines in front of the Wagner Theatre, to watch the carriages drive up the hill, and to point out the famous among the guests. There are no Emperors or Kings, as in 1876, but there are several Princes, and the literary and journalistic world is well represented. Liszt, who, with Wagner's children, was in the King's box, was the centre of attraction, until the lights were turned down, reducing the auditorium to pitch darkness, making the reading of text-books impossible, and revealing the stage pictures with marvellous distinctness. Whenever I have the good fortune to sit before one of these stage pictures at Bayreuth I cannot help recalling a remark of Helmholtz, that one may look at a photograph of a strange place many times without getting a vivid impression of it, but that after seeing it through a stereoscope and then visiting it, the spectator will have the impression of having actually been there before. This is precisely the difference between a stage picture at Bayreuth and one on any other stage. Those who have seen "Parsifal" at Bayreuth have actually lived among the Knights of the Grail, among the flower maidens in *Klingsor's* magic garden, and in the gay meadow on Good Friday morning. And this stereoscopic illusion is produced by the means so often described—the darkening of the auditorium, the having an empty space between stage and auditorium, and the invisibleness of the orchestra. This delightful arrangement, though it had been suggested by other famous musicians before Wagner, and though its magic charm has been demonstrated here for ten years, has been nowhere copied, though there have been a few *partial* imitations, the success of which has, of course, been only partial.

The illusion is not only optical but acoustic too; for the invisibleness of the orchestra makes it appear as if the music proceeded from the stage. It almost seems, indeed, as if the singers produced the instrumental as well as the vocal music; and it need not be said that this results in a delightful unity of impressions. The "Parsifal" orchestra is this year, as usual, under the command of Kapellmeister Levi of Munich. He has not, however, his own orchestra, but one made up of musicians from several orchestras. Though they are all excellent musicians, they have never before played together, and this was occasionally noticeable on Friday. For though as a whole the orchestral work was wonderfully clever and impressive, in a few places (notably the erratic introduction to the third act) one missed the subtle accents by means of which the Munich orchestra—which played at the festivals in 1882, 1883, and 1884, and therefore must have been over the score about fifty times—so wonderfully balanced and contrasted the variously combined motives. Perhaps the flaws were noticeable to those only who had heard "Parsifal" before; but they show that the best orchestra cannot do full justice to a Wagner score until it practically knows it by heart. From a less exacting standard of judgment than that which prevails here everything was perfect, except the bells, which were even less satisfactory than in 1882. The problem of constructing a not too expensive set of chimes, the tones of which, while distinctly marked as to pitch, shall have the deep droning sound of cathedral bells, has not yet been solved. Will not some inventive Yankee apply his imagination to this task?

Vocally, the performance did not differ greatly from those of 1882, as the cast included three singers who were in the original cast—Malten of Dresden, Winkelmann and Reichmann of Vienna. All three were admirable, especially Fräulein Malten, whose superb voice thrilled the whole audience in the second act, while in dramatic action she has greatly improved since 1882. Great efforts have been made to secure Malten for our Metropolitan Opera-house, and there is hope that she may be able to visit us next year. The rôle of *Gurnemanz* is perhaps the finest vocal part ever written by Wagner, and Herr Scaria's interpretation of it was probably the best specimen of dramatic singing on record. His successor, Herr Siehr, though very good, cannot but suffer by comparison. Some, even among

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the Wagnerites, complained that the epic narrative in the first act is "too long"—an objection never heard while Scaria sang it; another proof that Wagner's dramas are interesting *throughout* only when they are interpreted by first-class artists. At to-day's performance of "Parsifal" the cast will be a different one, there being three sets of singers for both "Parsifal" and "Tristan." This alternation is one of the things that make the Bayreuth festivals so interesting; not only because one can thus hear in one week the leading vocalists of the leading German opera-houses, but because the feeling of emulation is thereby mightily stirred in the artistic heart. When Malten, for instance, sings the part of *Kundry*, the presence of the most distinguished audience can hardly inspire her to such a supreme effort as the knowledge that all the seats in the front row of the "parquet" are occupied by the festival artists (including the rival *Kundry*, Materna), looking for faults through the microscopic medium of jealousy.

The audience was one that would have gladdened Wagner's heart. After the lights had been turned down there was not a stir or sound to be heard, except the occasional tinkling of the little silver bells on the bracelets of some ill-bred fashionable "ladies." Even at the close of the first and second acts the audience respected Wagner's wishes by abstaining from any attempt to call the artists before the footlights. At the end of the last act, however, the whole storage battery of enthusiasm was discharged at once; though even here the artists would only allow the curtain to be raised while they retained their position in the final tableau, refusing to mar the illusion by coming before the footlights and making an undramatic modern bow of thanks. The Bayreuth method of displaying enthusiasm is based on the thermometer of silence: the more a scene is appreciated, the more profound stillness reigns in the house; and there were places in "Parsifal" where it seemed as if breathing itself would be an offence against one's neighbors.

During the performance of "Tristan und Isolde," which followed two days after "Parsifal," this Wagnerian etiquette was not quite so strictly observed—not only because "Tristan," being a secular drama, does not call for such reverential silence as the quasi-ecclesiastic "Parsifal," but also because the majority of the audience consisted of a party of Viennese, who had been brought here on a special excursion train. The Viennese, being the most musical people in the world, are irrepressible in their enthusiasm, especially when listening to Wagner or Strauss, whom their liberal taste allows them to admire equally—each in his sphere. Consequently every act of "Tristan" was applauded frantically, though even here the artists respected Wagner's wishes, and refused to be seen after the fall of the curtain, before the end. The enthusiasm of the audience was fully justified, for a grander performance of Wagner's love-drama has perhaps never been given. I have always regarded "Tristan" as Wagner's most inspired work, and two of New York's leading Wagnerites, who previously considered "Die Meistersinger" his supreme effort, admitted, after yesterday's performance of "Tristan," that I was right. In front of me sat two Frenchmen, who kept muttering to one another, "C'est merveilleux, c'est merveilleux!" and there can be little doubt that if "Tristan" were to be produced in New York next winter, as has been intimated, it would attract as many crowded audiences as "Die Meistersinger" did last year.

The first act of "Tristan"—the conveying on shipboard of an unwilling bride to an aged king by a young hero, culminating in the love potion unwittingly drunk by them, which makes them the victim of an irresistible passion—is wonderfully dramatic. On the love scene in the garden, in the second act, the composer has lavished a wealth of ravishing orchestral effects such as are to be found in no other work of his; and in the death scene of the last act the poetry of the text is only equalled in impressiveness by the tragic pathos of the music. Morally, too, no candid person can object to the legend as treated by Wagner. For, by the introduction of the magic love potion, he removes the action of the lovers from the region of mere amorous adventure (as treated by the mediæval poets) to the sphere of inevitable tragic necessity. And as, moreover, in his version, *Isolde* has never really become the wife of the king, who, indeed, when he hears of the love potion, follows the lovers to give his consent to their union only to see them breathe their last, the objections which have been advanced against Wagner's drama are seen to rest on ignorance and malice in perhaps equal parts.

As this was the first performance of "Tristan" ever given in Bayreuth, great things were expected of the scenic features and the performance, all of which hopes were realized. Vogel of Munich as *Tristan* and Frau Sucher as *Isolde* were very impressive in their difficult parts, and Frau Staudigl was such a good *Brangäne* as to make one wonder why she should have been two years in New York with her husband, without appearing in German opera. The orchestra was perfect, bringing out the delicate mezzotints abounding in this score with the same skill as the more brilliant colors; while the sailors sang their brief but very realistic chorus with admirable vivacity. Wagner's idea of heightening the effect of the music by means of minute correspondences with the dramatic by-play was illustrated in a hundred ways. To give one striking instance: While the sailors gradually pull in a rope, the orchestra plays a charming little melody with a peculiar rhythmic accent and swing, that suits their action so remarkably that it seems as if the two necessarily belonged together; and perhaps some of the Americans in the audience will, when they see the sailors on the *Etruria* or *Werra* pulling their ropes, involuntarily exclaim: "Hang it! Why don't the fellows sing the Rope Motive?"

At the first performance of "Tristan," as of "Parsifal," the house was crowded, and the indications are that the fifth festival will be the most successful financially of all those given so far. What a bitter pill this must be to those who, like Hanslick, confidently prophesied that the festival of 1876 would never be repeated! It was announced yesterday that the sixth festival will be held next summer. Five festivals in ten years is at the rate of one every two years, which is even in excess of the anticipations of Wagner, who, when he first built the theatre in Bayreuth, merely hoped to have a festival once in three years. In one thing, it is true, Wagner was disappointed—in his desire to make Bayreuth a dramatic high school for young singers. This plan, he says, failed from lack of a sufficient number of candidates of talent. But in another sense Bayreuth always was, and still is, a dramatic high school, where the singers who never enjoyed Wagner's tuition learn from those who have, and the latter from one another. Even Madame Marchesi of Paris, who has trained so many *lyric* singers for the operatic stage, is now recommending her pupils to visit Bayreuth, and she admits that the possession of a dramatic voice is now the great desideratum in a singer, while light, lyric voices are at a discount. Even Patti, Nilsson, and other leading warblers are without a "job" this season, and have sought refuge in the concert hall, while for dramatic singers the managers are fighting and establishing boycotts against American competitors. And for this change in popular taste Richard Wagner and his Bayreuth festivals are chiefly responsible. H. T. F.

Correspondence.

INTELLECTUAL MEN AND WOMEN.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your correspondent "E. R. S.," two weeks ago, in his interesting letter, "Why Not Make Her an Intellectual Woman?" describes very truly that state of affairs in society which results from want of mental activity in its members, namely, general lack of interest in all subjects of thought except mere gossip; hence the deplorably low state of society talk and society entertainments in general. As a remedy your correspondent suggests that the women should be made more intellectual by receiving a higher education. And in the last number of the *Nation* Mr. Robert Waters joins the first correspondent, and quotes what a lady of Vassar College says about the matter.

Now, I appreciate fully these remarks, but think it can be easily shown that the mere higher instruction, such as colleges usually afford, is far from likely to produce the desired effect. The fact is, that we find people everywhere, both men and women, who have had the advantage of a college education, but who, in a few years of life in business or in society, have lost almost the last trace of interest in matters of science, literature, art, etc. What is the cause of this? In my estimation it is our wrong modes of instruction. We do not instruct in order to *inspire*, but in order to have good recitations. The standing of the pupil does not depend upon his insight into the subject of study, not upon having perceived the bearing of the lesson upon other parts, not upon seeing what other questions of interest are raised thereby, but depends, in the main, upon the glibness with which he recites from the book. The pupil is far more interested in the "percentage" of his recitations than in the subject-matter of those recitations. After finishing a course of study in any science, the ordinary pupil has in his mind a recollection of things learned and recited, but not digested. He has not a source of reflection and interesting inquiry inviting him in all his spare moments. Such he would have, had he really mastered the elements.

I believe that all candid observers will say that these statements are true as regards by far the greater part of our colleges and schools of all kinds. Now, let a young man or woman thus trained enter the world: that source of joyful mental activity which *he* possesses who has learned to take a scientific, unselfish interest in things, is totally wanting; and as those subjects once learned (chiefly by force of memory) pass away, the mind becomes more and more vacant, and we have the result which we observe everywhere in society.

The aim and purpose of all education is primarily the greater happiness of the individual. The value, then, of a higher education consists not so much in storing the mind with useful knowledge as in giving that inspiration which throughout life is a source of joyful activity, a source of interest in all that interests the best of our race. We shall look in vain, I fear, for improvement in the tone of conversation in society, for improvement of the interest that people take in earnest matters of thought and inquiry, so long as the conditions I have pointed out continue to prevail.—Respectfully yours,

Werner A. Stille.

St. Louis, August 1, 1886.

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WOMAN IN MUSIC.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: I am glad to observe that my little book, 'Woman in Music,' is bringing out some discussion of the subject implied in its title in the columns of the *Nation*. In the opening chapter of the work an examination of the problem why woman has thus far failed to create any large musical composition destined to become classical is invited, and the author's inability to solve it is freely acknowledged.

I can hardly allow the communication of Mr. Philip Hale, which appears in your paper over the date of Paris, July 9, to pass without a reply to its manifest injustice. At the very outset Mr. Hale says:

"I have not read Mr. George P. Upton's 'Woman in Music,' but from your notice of it in the *Nation* of June 17th I infer that he is better acquainted with German music than French music, and that Élise Polko is more of a personality to him than Louise Bertin, C. de Grandval, or Augusta Holmès. To be sure, Élise Polko is known in America by a translation of stories about musicians in which traditional and original lies are ingeniously mixed with descriptions of that peculiarly sentimental, ultra-amorous nature so dear to that class of German women called by Heinrich Dorn 'die Horde überspannter hysterischer Weiber.' But to see her taken seriously and even named in the same sentence with Clara Schumann, does not of itself awaken a desire to buy Mr. Upton's book."

Mr. Hale's unfair statement is in itself sufficient testimony that he has not read the book. Had he done so, he would have found that on page 17 the reader is warned against accepting the musical literature of Élise Polko, as being untrustworthy, and that the only other connection in which her name is used is on page 145, where her personal description of Mendelssohn's wife is cited, because it is the observation of an eye-witness. As to Mme. Schumann, twelve pages are devoted to her musical genius and to the relations between herself and her husband, while frequent and enthusiastic reference is made to her in other parts of the book. I do not think this point needs further amplification.

The cases of French female composers cited by Mr. Hale attest to the truth of the general sentiment which forms the keynote of 'Woman in Music,' namely, that "while a few women, during the last two centuries, have created a few works, now mostly unknown, no woman during that time has written either an opera, oratorio, symphony, or instrumental work of large dimensions that is in the modern repertory" (p. 20). Mr. Hale cites Louise Bertin, Mme. de Grandval, Mlle. Holmès, and Mlle. Pelletan. Louise Bertin wrote an opera, "Esmeralda," which was an eventual failure, for the reason that it was not well written. Mme. de Grandval and Mlle. Holmès have a local reputation. They are unknown out of France. Neither of their names can be found in the standard encyclopædias, and not one of their works is in the modern repertory, or, so far as I know, has had a hearing outside of Paris. As to Mlle. Pelletan, her reputation rests upon the Gluck edition, which has nothing whatever to do with the subject of my book.

The remainder of Mr. Hale's communication is too flippant to need answer.—Yours truly,

George P. Upton.

Chicago, August 1, 1886.

QUEER DOINGS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: On the 23d of June the Board of Trustees of the University of Mississippi declared vacant the chairs of mathematics, Latin, Greek, English, natural history. Shortly afterwards the Secretary, Hon. H. M. Sullivan, himself a member of the Board, scattered broadcast over the land circulars requesting intending applicants to forward their testimonials, or be present here in person, on the 27th of July, when the Board would meet to fill the vacant chairs.

Straightway there rose up from the Baptists of the State a cry of alarm and indignation. Sixty thousand of them (white and black) "would know the reason why" their "representatives" in the Faculty, one of them a minister, had been ousted. The Methodists, too, had a "representative," also a minister, among the five that had been dropped; and the Presbyterians; and the Episcopalians.

By the morning of the 27th five hundred teachers, hailing from nearly every State in the Union, and many from foreign parts, had entered the lists, most of them by letter. Thirty-five had hastened hither to be on the spot, remembering that *les absents ont toujours tort*. The Board met on Tuesday and did not adjourn *sine die* till Thursday afternoon. What was the outcome of it all? Truly

"Parturiunt montes: nascetur ridiculus mus."

Nay, hardly so much as a *mus*. It took two days and a half for the fifteen members of the Board to "swap votes" in such a way as to reinstate the several "representatives" of the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians, shove the Methodist into the gap made by the Chancellor's resignation, and stop up that gap with a Presbyterian, the "sole and only" man taken from the five hundred. And the five hundred who stood for mathematics, Latin, Greek, English, natural history—what of them? Why, they seem to have gone on "a fool's errand." But, doubtless, they have learned this lesson—that when the University of Mississippi next announces a batch of vacant chairs they must go to their ministers for certificates of orthodoxy, not to the masters in literature and science for testimonials to their fitness.

The trustees have been guilty of a gross indignity to both the five and to the five hundred. The five were removed for cause or without cause. If for cause, they should not have been reinstated. But they have been reinstated; ergo. If the election had been solely on men's merits, one of the five hundred would surely have beaten one of the five. But not one of them did it; ergo.—I am very truly yours,

One of the Five Hundred.

Oxford, Miss., July 30, 1886.

"TRAFFIC IN VOTES."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your correspondent, "G. B.," in his article in No. 1101 of the *Nation*, under the above heading, comes justly to the conclusion that the way to prevent this evil is to inspire the people with a greater interest in elections, and make them feel a responsibility in the selection of candidates. I should like to suggest the advisability of carrying this principle still further, and of keeping up the same interest and responsibility of the people throughout the term for which their representatives are chosen. The people should not be allowed to feel that their duties are ended on the election to Congress of Mr. 1 or Mr. 2, and that the responsibility is thenceforward shifted to the shoulders of their representative elect; but they should feel the necessity of watching his votes in order to be able to criticise them, and, if need be, to express publicly their disapproval of them in a way which the representative would feel. In the majority of cases how many people know or care which way their representative has voted upon any particular question?

It seems that this feeling of responsibility would excite the interest of the people, and render them constantly on the alert to catch their representative in a wrong vote, and that the representative in his turn, if he knew that the seal of popular disapproval were liable to be put upon his actions, would be more careful in casting his vote, and in scrutinizing more closely the provisions of each measure with particular reference to the opinion of his constituency.

It may be inquired how this result is to be produced. We have in answer only to point to the example of one of the smallest members of the family of republics. In the present Constitution of Switzerland there is a provision that certain laws of a general scope, and not urgent in character, may, upon the demand of a certain number of voters, be referred to the popular vote; and it is only after the final vote of the people in favor of a measure so referred that it becomes a law. This *Referendum*, so called, has been in operation for nearly twelve years, and seems to have worked well. During this period of twelve years fourteen laws have been referred to the people on their demand. Of these fourteen, but three have finally received the approval of the people. The total number of laws upon which the *Referendum* has been demanded by the people shows their unflagging interest in national affairs, while the large proportion of rejections shows that the people are not inclined in Switzerland to stand aside in politics, and allow their representatives to have their own way in the national legislature as we do. A. F.

Boston, August 6, 1886.

THE DISINTEGRATION OF PARTIES.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Your remarks on party disintegration could be supplemented indefinitely. In all sections of the country the dissolution is marked and rapid. I have before me just now a leading Democratic paper which censures a Congressman of this State for even favoring the consideration of the Morrison tariff bill, and, in the very next sentence, belabors him for opposing the Administration.

But it is useless to multiply instances. The truth is apparent that we are clinging to the mere forms of organizations which have no logical excuse for continuance whatever. This ought not to continue, *cannot* continue; but what is going to come out of it all? Are any wise steps being taken to organize order out of the political crash that is long since overdue? Scattered about, here and there, are all the elements necessary to the formation of a party to which a patriotic American could give his support and maintain his self-respect—a party that would in course of time repair the damage done by the present Supreme Court in its unaccountable legal-tender decision; a party that would have the honesty and courage to reform a tariff system which is so manifestly absurd that even the party which brought it into existence cannot defend it; a party which would interpret the Constitution as it is, and not in accordance with the dictates of political expediency; a party that would use its power to reform the civil service instead of hampering the President in his efforts to do so; that would resolutely and unanimously oppose demagogical pension schemes, river and harbor steals, and all that class legislation whose chief end is to secure another term for its authors.

Where are the newspapers and public leaders whose duty it is, and whose sacred privilege it should be considered, to gather these elements together? The time has come, and we are looking for a leader. A resolute, independent move forward might not be so quickly crowned with success as it was in the foundation of the Republican party, but its success would be no less certain. Will not the many papers and influential public

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men who recognize and deplore the folly, the stupidity of clinging to organizations which have not even the shadow of a basis in reason or expediency, come forward and lead us out of this quagmire of political corruption and imbecility? The country at large is getting sick and tired of the present condition of affairs, and the right kind of a revolution now is about the only thing that can prevent one of the wrong kind in the near future. W. H. J.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., August 7.

CAPITAL AND ENTERPRISE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The labor agitations which culminated in the Chicago bomb-throwing have called people's attention forcibly to subjects which have always deserved, though they have not always received, respectful treatment. Nothing is more worthy of serious and fair-minded consideration than the present industrial situation. No one is more worthy of courteous and fair-minded treatment than a man who attempts to take a sympathetic, intelligent interest in the statements of certain classes of society who think they are suffering unfair treatment at the hands of other classes.

Without doubt, the interest in this country in economic and labor questions has increased many times over within the last year. In view of the increased attention which many are giving such matters, will you allow me to emphasize two important economic definitions? I think that the distinction between profits and interest, between the *entrepreneur* and the capitalist, has been too much neglected. Trained economists, as well as socialistic and labor agitators, seem to have the impression that profit must necessarily accrue to the owner of capital. Prof. Francis A. Walker, who has given the subject of profit more discerning treatment than perhaps any economist, outside of Germany, says ('Political Economy,' chap. iv, sec. 276): "Unfortunately, as it seems to me, the *entrepreneur* function has not been adequately treated, if, indeed, it has been in the smallest degree recognized. English and American economists in general have chosen to regard the capitalist as the employer of labor—that is, as employing labor merely because of the possession of capital, and to the extent only to which he possesses capital." The German economists have long recognized the importance of the *entrepreneur* (*Unternehmer*) in modern industrial distribution. Briefly, the *entrepreneur* (the employer, the boss) is an individual who organizes an industry either on his own or on borrowed capital. He comes to do this because he is endowed with the personal qualifications which make a modern industrial enterprise a success. These are, mainly, powers of organization and administration and business insight. He gains profit because he has these qualifications. His profit is what remains when the cost of raw material, wages, interest, rent, and all expenses have been deducted from the gross produce. Profit is the reward of exceptional ability. One man gets more profit than another, other things being equal, because he has the above-named personal qualities to a greater extent than the other. A man gets profit because he has natural abilities which other people are willing to pay for. As industrial society is organized at present, it cannot get along without the *entrepreneur*. It is doubtful if it ever can; we need him more and more every day. The only ways in which profit can go to any one but the *entrepreneur* are two: he might be a kind-hearted man and give his profit away to some one; he might make a voluntary surrender of it. There are not enough kind-hearted people engaged in industry at present to establish an industrial system on this basis. Some or all of his profit might be taken from him by force. This would mean that society had concluded not to allow enterprise and natural ability to be rewarded without stint or hindrance. A coöperative organization of society might be brought about in which the *entrepreneur* would not appear except as a boss or foreman. No scheme of society is practicable which leaves out of consideration individuals with the capacities of the *entrepreneur*. A coöperative commonwealth or a socialistic state would need him much more than society does now. He would be needed so badly that unless the commonwealth or state, when it came to reward him, suspended the law of supply and demand, he could probably get what he asked for. That is what he receives now, and he would not be likely to ask for less. It is evident that interest and profit are very different things. Capital is paid interest, not profit. Interest is what is paid for the use of capital. Profit is the reward and *product* of exceptional ability.

A man may combine both functions. He may go into manufacturing on his own capital. In that case his surplus over cost of production must be at least sufficient to pay the current rate of interest on his capital, and to give him such profit as will make it worth his while to continue in the business. We are never surprised to find a man engaged in business with at least borrowed circulating capital. We are surprised at the reverse. The capitalist and the *entrepreneur* are more apt than not to be different persons.

This distinction may not seem to be of much value. There can never be any harm in insisting on clearness of definition, and, I am sure, great damage and misunderstanding are resulting from neglect to do so in this case. Inasmuch as the orthodox economists have confused this important distinction, it is not surprising that labor agitators and socialists have also gone amiss. In socialistic and labor literature we hardly ever find the distinction made. The capitalist is almost universally confounded with the *entrepreneur*. Capital and the capitalist are made to bear the whole responsibility for what goes wrong in the present social system. According to Laurence Gronlund ('Coöperative Commonwealth,' page 24), in 1880 at least four times as much of the annual product of labor in this country went towards the support of labor as went towards compensation for the use of capital. Profits absorb more than interest and rent together. If the annual amount which goes to profit, in the strict sense of the term, were handed over to the wage-earners, the wages of each workingman would be raised by something less than one-half. With whom, then, have the laboring classes most excuse for a quarrel? No colossal fortune can be raised by the employment of capital at three and four per cent. The man who borrows capital at such rates and has the natural ability to make twenty per cent. with it should attract the invective of the agitators for a spell.

It would be a cause for thankfulness, on the part of both laboring man and capitalist, if we could get along without the *entrepreneur*. Prof. Walker says there is no economic excuse for him except that he performs services which neither laborers nor capitalists can do for themselves. How to manage without brains an individual or private enterprise, is the question which agitates the socialistic and labor world.—Very truly,

T. K. WORTHINGTON.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, August 5, 1886.

CONTROL OF THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The following translation of an extract, in the *Berliner National-Zeitung*, from a recent article by the editor of Schmoller's *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswissenschaft*, may interest a number of your readers. Schmoller is Professor of Political Economy in the University of Berlin, very reactionary in his views, but deservedly popular for his qualities as a man and as a teacher. Where the bias of his political opinions does not interfere, he may be considered a model teacher; and his views of the present University system should compel attention all the more as they set him at variance with his political friends. In his review of a pamphlet by Dr. Georges Blondel, of Lyons, on the "Study of Law at German Universities," occurs the following passage:

"We desire a reform of the so-called academic freedom of the student. Blondel lays well-founded stress upon the fact that, in spite of its great advantages, in the case of law students its worst features become most apparent. This freedom, while stimulating the greatest application and encouraging the best individual development of a chosen few, engenders an average attendance at lectures of little over half the number of those who elected the course, and utterly engulfs, for at least a year or two, about a third of all the law students in laziness, beer drinking, and sloth. Blondel sums up his impressions in this way: 'Ce qu'on trouve de moins bon, ce sont les étudiants. Sans doute, il y en a d'excellents, et je crois avoir fait large la part des éloges. Mais, si la paresse n'est le privilège d'aucun pays, l'élément paresseux l'est en Allemagne remarquablement. Les cours sont désertes et les brasseries sont pleines.' Whoever, in spite of all that can be brought forward in objection, sees, with the present writer, the best aristocracy in that of the officials, teachers, and clergymen of Germany; whoever bases with him all political and economic hopes on the continuance and healthy development of this brain aristocracy, cannot but view with profound sorrow and with grave alarm for the future many features of academic life."

After a digression against duelling and drinking, and against the prejudice that favors them, he continues:

"Students in other branches are not so indolent as the law students. The latter are the wealthiest; consequently, says Blondel, 'ils sont les plus enclins à la paresse et au plaisir.' But ought wealth to give this privilege? Must not every class of necessity degenerate which arrogates the luxury of dedicating its sons *à la paresse et au plaisir*? Allow youth all possible liberty, every trial of strength, all manner of enjoyment; but distribute these liberties and pleasures over a decade or more, and permit their indulgence only at intervals. To maintain rigid discipline in the Gymnasium, and later on at the office desk, while relaxing all restraint during the long intervening years, pleasure's romping-ground, is to ruin the gifts of mind and body, to laugh to utter scorn every principle of pedagogy.

"How to find a remedy? I should be the last man to advocate sudden change in our academic studies or their administration. Improvement must be slow and cautious. Passing by changes in the frequency and nature of the examinations, projects which Blondel discusses, I wish to mention, in conclusion, an idea that I have long cherished, and which could hardly meet with serious objection. At the Seminar in Political Economy which Prof. Knapp and I conducted at Strassburg, the former commenced a record, in 1875, of the attendance of each pupil, and I have continued this custom in Berlin. . . . My suggestion is to keep strict records of attendance, to communicate the data to parents and guardians at the end of each semester, and to inscribe on the diploma given the student at his departure the percentage of his attendance in each course. No change need be made in the university statutes, and yet this method would have a miraculous effect on the diligence of the student. Academic liberties would not be infringed, but a certain publicity given to laziness would act as a curb. Even laziness would have its rights respected; solely the privilege of concealing laziness, of grossly deceiving parents and examiners by long lists of electives, . . . would be abolished. Could that be harmful?"

These utterances will possibly raise a storm of objections in Germany, but they will come from those who deny the harmfulness of the *Kneipe* and the *Bummel*. To Americans, unendowed with a sense for the poetry of these institutions, a consideration of Prof. Schmoller's remarks may be of two-fold value. In the first place, oppo-

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nents of the system which Harvard is striving to introduce ought to perceive that in Germany, where that system has had a thorough trial, the only fault found is with the want of control of the attention given by the student to studies once elected. Should we not expect a leader in Prussian state socialism, which seeks its ideal in the absolute control of bureaucratic authority over the doings of the individual, to seize the opportunity of advocating the exercise of a similar control by the academic senate over the choice of study of its wards? On the contrary, the champion of paternal government has no objections to offer to that elective system which is so distasteful to governors of our paternal colleges.

On the other hand, admirers of the German system can learn that here, too, a difference must be made between free electives and voluntary attendance. If voluntary attendance is to mean no steady control of diligence, idleness up to examination-time and hasty "grinding" will be the rule. Thus, if we substitute Academic Department for Juristische Fakultät, Prof. Schmoller's lament is remarkably like the speeches in Memorial Hall at Harvard's Commencement. How, then, about applying Schmoller's remedy in its fullest extent? Would not the whole "soft-course" danger be dissipated if the marking system were completely abandoned; if such examinations as were held to control the several courses were rigorous pass examinations only; if "honors" depended on special examinations and original theses, as they already do, in part, at Harvard; and, finally, if such estimates of individual industry as were required in the allotment of scholarships and for college discipline should be based upon a just survey of the statistics of attendance, although (and indeed on condition that) such attendance should be made as strictly voluntary as study itself must be? Then, perhaps, steadiness of purpose and faithfulness in endeavor would become the true criterion; we should have more fixed stars and fewer comets in the undergraduate firmament.

Well aware that I am intruding upon your valuable time and space at a moment when there is a natural truce to the scholastic warfare, I plead in extenuation my remoteness from the scene of conflict, as well as the tempting opportunity, and remain,

Very respectfully, MORRIS LOEB.

BERLIN, July 19, 1886.

Notes.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO. have in press a 'Manual of North American Birds, for the Naturalist and Sportsman,' generically illustrated, by Robert Ridgway; 'Three Thousand Miles through Brazil,' by James W. Wells, in two volumes, profusely illustrated; 'A Soldier's Reminiscences in Peace and War,' by Gen. R. W. Johnson, U.S.A.; 'Lyrical Poems,' by Emily Thornton Charles; 'A Signal Success,' being the work and travels of Mrs. Martha J. Coston, an autobiography; and 'The Curability of Insanity,' by Pliny Earle, M.D.

'Uncle Titus,' from the German of Mme. Spyri, by Lucy Wheelock; and 'The Modern Jew: His Present and his Future,' by Anna L. Dawes, are in the press of D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

Wm. S. Gottsberger will publish this week 'Aphrodite, a Romance of Ancient Hellas,' by Ernst Eckstein, translated by Mary J. Safford.

W. J. Johnston, Potter Building, New York city, will shortly issue 'The Electric Motor and its Applications,' by T. C. Martin and J. Wetzler.

Ginn & Co. announce 'The Elements of Plane and Solid Analytic Geometry,' by Prof. J. D. Runkle, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Interstate Publishing Company, Chicago, have issued a new edition of the 'Supplemental Dictionary,' by the Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D.D. It is uniform in size and style with Webster's Unabridged, and will hereafter be sold to the trade at a reduced price.

Mr. Bret Harte has written a children's Christmas book, with the alluring title of 'The Queen of the Pirate Isle,' which will be illustrated by twenty-five drawings by Miss Kate Greenaway, printed in colors in the text. The result of this combination of one of the most English of artists with one of the most American of authors will be awaited with unusual interest. The book will be published early in the fall by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, and by Chatto & Windus in London.

With the August number, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. resume publication of the Official Postal Guide.

Dr. C. W. Larison's 'Geografy: A Text-buk in Fonic Orthografy' (Ringoes, N. J.) is a respectable attempt to bring into more general use the phonetic system and typography devised by the reformatory author. Dr. Larison hopes to fix the correct pronunciation of geographical names by first impression. His work is not a mere gazetteer, but describes the physical and other features of the countries of the eastern hemisphere in an interesting manner. Objection will be taken in some quarters to the statement that the Russian Government is "mild and well suted tu the pepul it guvernz." Nor can we always agree with Dr. Larison's standard pronunciation. He gives us Green-wich (for *grinidj*), Cabul' only (*kaw'bl* being also well supported), and accents on the last syllable Cronstadt, "Konigzberg," and Magdeburg. "Tu'rim" must be an accidental error. And mongrel are "Frankfort on the Mīn," "Gwadalquivir'," and "Severs'" (Sèvres). If all the figures of population were as much out of the way as 95,000 for Bremen and 180,000 for Breslau, they would be utterly untrustworthy. It is odd not to find any mention of Berlin under Germany.

Prof. F. W. Putnam, Permanent Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has published the Proceedings of the thirty-fourth meeting, held last August at Ann Arbor, Mich.

As a means of perfecting its series of municipal documents of American cities, the Cornell Library begins in its current Bulletin, No. 15, a list of what it has on its shelves. Gifts in this department (and it can only grow by gifts) will be very welcome. The Library now numbers nearly 62,000 volumes and about a quarter as many pamphlets. Since January its reading-room has been opened in the evening and lighted with incandescent electric lamps—on the whole, satisfactorily.

Some interesting particulars concerning the maternal ancestors (Haskins, Upham, etc.) of Ralph Waldo Emerson are given by a kinsman in the *Literary World* for August 7. More are to follow.

The most significant article in the August *Magazine of American History* is by Mr. Charles C. Jones, jr., of Atlanta, who briefly sketches the relations of the slaves to the Confederate Government during the civil war. When the Congress had screwed itself up to the point of employing them as soldiers, the bottom was already out of the rebellion.

Shakespeariana for August (Philadelphia: Leonard Scott Publishing Co.) shows more life than previous issues have done, and promises to open in October a "School of Shakspere" department, intended to further coöperative study of the dramatist.

The third (July) number of the *English Historical Review* contains four articles, all of decided interest. The first is a short paper, by Evelyn Abbott, upon "the earliest inhabitants of Greece," placing special emphasis upon the non-Hellenic elements in this population, and arguing that the art of writing in all probability came considerably earlier than has usually been assumed. The second article, by Mr. Charles I. Elton, upon "early forms of land-holding," is principally a discussion of M. Fustel de Coulanges's recently published studies. Mr. Elton gives all praise to the learning, industry, and ingenuity of these studies, and the valuable results secured by them; but still asserts his belief in the collective holding of land among the early Germans. Mr. Osmund Airy follows with an article upon Lauderdale, and Mr. A. W. Ward with one upon "The Electress Sophia and the Hanoverian Succession," chiefly founded upon the correspondence of the Electress with Leibnitz. Mr. Ward pays a high tribute to her character and intelligence. Among the Notes and Documents we find replies by both S. R. Gardiner and Walter Rye to the arguments of Mr. Aldis Wright in the last number in favor of the authenticity of the Squire papers. Mr. Rye promises a more complete argument in the next number.

Sphinx closed its first volume with No. 6 in June, and began its second with the July issue, on the cover of which latter we read the names of Colby & Rich, Boston, as agents for America of this Leipzig magazine. In the June number M. Hermann, the first prestidigitator in Germany, makes a by no means scoffing contribution to the solution of the problem whether spiritualists have to deal with mediumship or hocus-pocus. He and his brother "wizard," C. Hermann of Vienna, will, as sceptics, yet in good faith, experiment next autumn with a well-known English medium, William Eglinton. The discussion is continued by Carl du Prel. "Psychic research" in the form of mind-reading also comes within the scope of this journal, which is devoted to the investigation of supersensual forces; and some examples are given of copies of drawings conveyed by mental impression. Chiromancy and chirognomy are likewise treated; and there are readable paragraphs on astrology, black and white magic, magnetism and hypnotism, levitation, doubles, even upon vegetarianism.

A French Wagnerite, M. Adolphe Jullien, has the freedom of the pages of *L'Art*, in the issue for July 15 (Macmillan), to make light of the composer Gounod, apropos of his "Mors et Vita," a sequel to the "Redemption." This does not prevent the illustrations to the article from being such as Gounod's admirers would like to possess, with the exception, perhaps, of a little caricature by Carjat. He is further represented before an easel in the studio of the painter J. Pils, and in a medallion by Ringel; and specimens of both his literary and his musical MS. are given in facsimile.

The French Academy has never been noted for its republican tendencies. Under the Empire it manifested a discreet but decided spirit of opposition to Cæsarism. Its general tone has invariably been one of conservatism, and, it may be added, of enlightened and calm toleration. But now, if we are to believe the radical press of Paris, its days are numbered. It has expressed sentiments of sympathy for the Duc d'Aumale. This "outrage to democracy," this "raising the flag of conspiracy," is sufficient cause, according to the journal of M. Henri Rochefort, for stripping the Academy of all its "advantages and privileges." Not only must the Academicians' fees, odious to the nation, be suppressed, but the whole corps must be suppressed and treated as an assembly of *factieux*.

Possibly the members of the Académie des Beaux-Arts had not pondered well the threats

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of the Radical press, for at their last session they unanimously approved the words of their president, M. Charles Garnier, who expressed his regrets at the forced absence, not of one of its members only, as was the case with the Académie Française, but of two; for Prince Napoleon, as well as the Duc d'Aumale, is a *membre libre* of the Academy of Fine Arts.

Besides the outcries of the *Lanterne*, the opinion of M. Francesque Sarcey ought to be mentioned. Speaking of a recent academical reception at which the present Government was not lauded, he said: "Let them speak against the Republic, provided they do so in good French."

The biography of Gambetta, by M. Neucastel, and that of Admiral Courbet, by M. Ganneron, have recently been added by Leopold Cerf to the collection of contemporary biographies in which the life of Gen. Chanzy, by M. Chuquet, and that of Henri Martin, by M. Hanotaux, had already been published.

Under the title, 'Variétés morales et politiques' (Paris: Fischbacher), M. de Pressensé has collected a series of articles, generally biographical. Gambetta, Jules Favre, Lanfrey, Dufaure, D'Haussonville, De Falloux are among those of whom M. de Pressensé writes with independence and friendly sincerity.

A number of hitherto unpublished letters of Lamennais have appeared of late years in the *Correspondant*. They were addressed to J. B. L. Marion, a distinguished jurist who took an active part in the Catholic movement in the first part of the century. Nowhere did Lamennais express more forcibly the bitterness with which his soul was filled. The letters, 152 in number, have now been published, with an introduction and notes, by M. Arthur Du Bois de la Ville-Rabel (Paris: Perrin et Cie).

M. Albert Duruy has republished the interesting paper which appeared not long ago in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "Le Brigadier Muscar" (Paris: Librairie Illustrée). In an appendix he gives some curious letters of Gen. Hugo, the father of the poet.

M. Gaston Boissier has collected the articles upon Horace and Virgil contributed by him to the same periodical, and has issued them in a volume under the title 'Nouvelles promenades archéologiques' (Paris: Hachette).

The new edition of M. Victor Duruy's 'Histoire des Grecs,' which Hachette began publishing in weekly parts on May 21, might almost be called a new work. The author says in his preface that it has been carefully revised in all those portions relating to the facts of history, and almost entirely rewritten and greatly expanded in those directions in which the discoveries of the thirty-five years since it appeared (the first edition was published in 1851) have been so rich. The work when completed will form three large octavo volumes, similar to the new edition of the same author's 'Histoire des Romains.' It will be profusely and beautifully illustrated under the direction of M. Babelon, of the Musée des Médailles, and M. Haussoullier, professor at the École des Hautes-Études and *ancien élève* of the École d'Athènes, which appears to guarantee the assurance of the publishers that on this side the work shall owe nothing to the imagination, but shall be faithfully and seriously illustrated, and not merely ornamented, by its 1,500 engravings.

M. A. de Rougemont has certainly had an excellent idea in preparing his little volume, 'La France' (New York: The Writers' Publishing Co.). The work purports to be the notes of an American in France, "collected and arranged" by the editor. It was an American who could look through French eyes, though it must be said the faults of the country and its inhabitants are touched upon sufficiently for impartiality. The book contains much information very pleasantly given on French institutions, manners and customs. Judgment is shown in the choice of the topics, which really embrace enough to make a large volume, and M. de Rougemont's work is a little book of less than 200 pages. This is sufficient to account for the rather summary character of several of the chapters, which would certainly have been more interesting if the author had allowed himself more space. As it is, he has made an attractive and useful manual, accompanied by a 'Questionnaire' which a skilful instructor can vary at will.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have lately added to their series of "German Classics for American Students" a fifth volume, consisting of a selection of Schiller's letters, edited by Pauline Buchheim. The book is in every way a creditable member of the excellent series to which it belongs. The bulk of the text is taken up with letters to Körner and to Goethe, those to the former numbering twenty-two, and those to the latter forty, out of a total of seventy-nine. The notes, which are concise and well written, give the student necessary information concerning persons, places, and events, but do not deal much with linguistic matters. In deciding upon material for publication, the editor has been guided (according to her own statement in the preface) by a "desire to bring together those letters which present the most characteristic view of Schiller's genius and of the various stages of his literary career." The selection as thus dictated has resulted well, and has given to the student world a volume which ought to be something more than a mere text-book for learning German. It ought to enhance the reader's admiration for the character of Schiller, and to imbue him with something of Schiller's inspiring idealism.

In June, Karl Kehrbach began issuing a very considerable and protracted publication, "Monumenta Germaniæ Pædagogica," to consist of school regulations, text-books, etc., so ordered as to show the history of education in all German-speaking countries. The first volumes deal with the Brunswick *Schulordnungen* from the earliest times to the year 1828 (New York: F. W. Christern).

The history of Protestantism is in a fair way of being thoroughly written. It is only a short time since the "Bulletin de la Société de l'histoire du protestantisme français" was announced, and now comes a publication covering much the same ground for the Netherlands. In 1571 Marnix de Ste.-Aldegonde, the famous Flemish reformer, was commissioned by the Synod of the Walloon churches to undertake the compilation of a general history of that church. Other occupations prevented his carrying the wishes of the Synod into effect, and, no one being found to take up the task, nothing has since been done towards the preparation of the work. At the "Réunion des églises wallonnes" in 1877, an historical commission was appointed to collect materials for a general history. The fruits of their researches are presented in the "Bulletin de la commission pour l'histoire des églises wallonnes" (The Hague, 1883–85). The publication will be biennial, and will comprise biographical and historical monographs and unpublished documents. As it is intended to treat the history not only of the Walloons in Europe, but of emigrations to this country as well, this periodical will not be without interest to American historical students. It will be remembered that the first company from Holland to make a permanent settlement in New Netherlands was composed largely of Walloon families.

—The midsummer *Century* is, as usual, distinguished above the ordinary by its richness of illustration and variety of topic, but it fails to impress one as being a remarkable success. The picturesque subject of Algiers displays a wonderful lack of distinctness and vividness in the text, and the article on Heidelberg, which the five-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the University makes timely, is chiefly noticeable for the very scanty reference to that institution, being in fact rather an historical and architectural study of the Castle. The birds'-nesting expedition to the Farne Islands is interesting, though like the page or two of Mr. Leland's on the Gypsy, Charlotte Cooper, it is largely what used to be called a plate article. The fiction is nothing if not popular, the poetry dips below the level, and criticism is represented by a kind of drawing-room bow, a page or more deep, by Miss Edith Thomas to Mr. John Burroughs, whose fine American face the reader may see in an admirable sketch. The notice of "The Western Art Movement" is rapid, thorough, and instructive, and the principles it illustrates and maintains are practical, simple, and attractive. Perhaps the limitation in the supply of "old masters" has something to do with the readiness of the West to turn so cheerfully to the industrial minor arts, but the result in arousing an art sentiment among the people is none the less desirable on that account. Mr. Washington Gladden's long article in exposition of the industrial warfare really waging between capital and labor is in his strongest, clearest, and most emphatic vein; and that part of it which suggests that disregard for law is usual and necessary in a state of war, and that non-combatants can't always escape the inconveniences of being on the field, probably comes nearer to stating the laborers' view of boycotting and like measures than their own words could do.

—The *Century* war papers are devoted to the battle of Fredericksburg. Major Lacy, of the Confederate staff, gives some personal reminiscences of Gen. Lee. Gen. Longstreet gives a clear, strong sketch of the battle from the standpoint of the Confederate headquarters. Gen. Couch writes of the national attack upon Marye's Heights, and Gen. Smith of the battle in front of the left wing. Both of these last-named articles have personal reminiscences of Gen. Burnside's conduct and conversations which are valuable for the light they throw upon his purposes, his plan of battle, and upon the traits of his character which have been supposed to account for the failure of his campaign. A sad episode in the history of the civil war is made more intelligible, though it is fair to say that Burnside's own view of it has not yet been fully presented; for whatever may have been his deficiencies as a commander, he had a noble patriotism which made him accept the responsibility for misfortune without complaint and without any controversial effort to argue his own case. The photographs reproduced in the woodcuts give admirable aids to the comprehension of the text, and the portrait of Burnside is a most excellent one.

—Mr. David A. Wells brings to a close in the August number of the *Popular Science Monthly* the notable series of articles whose publishing, under the title "An Economic Study of Mexico," was begun in May. The last article treats of the political and commercial relations of the United States to Mexico—what they are and what, in his opinion, they ought to be. Few would dispute his general conclusion that our duty in respect of Mexico is that of the strong to the weak, "not an offensive protectorate or meddlesome interference, but a kindly feeling and policy." Nor could serious objection be taken to the first suggestion of Mr. Wells as to the practical discharge of this duty, "that the Government and people of the United States should do all that can be reasonably asked of them to dispel the idea, or suspicion, that now prevails throughout Mexico

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and all Central America, that the North Americans desire and intend, at no distant day, to take possession of all these countries and destroy their present nationality." But to the second proposition of Mr. Wells, that the United States should help towards the establishment of a stable government in Mexico by undertaking to guarantee the interest on her public debt, there would no doubt be fully as much opposition as Mr. Wells himself anticipates, and perhaps more. For it would seem to be forgotten that "such a proposition is likely to be scouted" not only "by the American public," to use Mr. Wells's words, but also by the Mexican public. The intense national pride and feeling of self-sufficiency existing in Mexico are but little appreciated on this side of the border. They of themselves would be enough to prevent the execution of Mr. Wells's suggestion, which seems to have been advanced more as a matter of ideal than of practical consideration. Mr. Wells holds, and no doubt justly, that the expectations of a speedy development of commerce with Mexico are doomed to disappointment. Yet he favors the proposed treaty of reciprocity, as giving to Americans a chance to get a part of what little trade there is. His approval of the treaty ought to carry more weight with our lawmakers than we fear it will.

—The July number of *Les Lettres et les Arts* (Paris: Boussod, Valadon & Cie.; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons) is less rich in illustrations than some of the previous issues. Among the artists represented, M. François Flameng is the most prominent, partly from the strikingly decorative character of his subjects, and partly also from their number, for he illustrates with five large full-page pictures the story of M. Théophile Gautier *fils*, "L'Aventure du commandant Pervenche." Strikingly decorative also are the two illustrations to "Le Grand-Prix de Paris" which M. de Nittis has known how to make expressive and artistic, as well as decorative, to a degree which the nature of the subjects, so rebellious to all picturesqueness of treatment, renders surprising. There is, as usual, an exquisite page by Giacomelli, accompanying the little poem of Pierre de Nolhac, "Chanson d'été." The literary part of the number does not offer as many widely known names as some previous ones have done. M. E. M. de Vogüé tells with many fanciful touches a Russian story, "Le Manteau de Joseph Olénine," with an ending more French than Russian. M. Édouard Grenier's poem, "À la Vénus de Milo," may perhaps reconcile the English-speaking reader to the idea that there is poetry in the French of to-day in spite of an occasional touch of declamation. It is but just to say that the poetry given in *Les Lettres et les Arts*, a very little in each number, has always been chosen with the greatest tact and taste. If the poets represented in its pages have been but little known here, and sometimes not universally recognized even in France, it is by no means because they do not deserve to be known. The most interesting article is the long and careful study by M. Henry Cochin, "Pétrarque ennemi des femmes," which will certainly charm the reader if it does not convince him. The number closes with a paper, "À propos des romans du comte Tolstoï," in which M. Charles Salomon expresses, without any of the customary vagueness of writers upon the great Russian, some personal impressions produced upon him by his romances, which will be as new to many of those who think they understand and appreciate all the depths of Tolstoi's characters, as they are delicately sympathetic. The paper is accompanied by a large full-page head of the great writer, signed E. de Liphart.

—Under the somewhat enigmatical title, 'La Triade française' (Boston; Schoenhof), Mlle. Louise Both-Hendriksen, of Smith College, has published a very pretty selection from the poetry of Alfred de Musset, Lamartine, and Victor Hugo. In the case of Alfred de Musset especially, the poems chosen are very acceptable, since, owing to the rigidity of the French publishers, only a few, almost always the same, have been allowed to appear separately. The editor has shown excellent taste in the choice made from the three authors. But it would only have been justice to the young women for whom the volume was prepared to print the last stanza of Lamartine's "Le Lac" as it was published by the author, not as it was changed by him in his 'Lectures pour tous' to satisfy the requirements of an unhealthy *pension* morality. The original version, appropriate to the character of the poem, is:

"Que le vent qui gémit, le roseau qui soupire,
Que les parfums légers de ton air embaumé,
Que tout ce qu'on entend, l'on voit ou l'on respire,
Tout dise: Ils ont aimé!"

In the school-book literature "Ils ont aimé" has become "Ils ont *passé*," which necessitated in the second line the weak ending, "dont l'air est caressé." As a justification of Mlle. Both-Hendriksen's title, M. Clovis-Hugues's last poem might be quoted. This was read at the inauguration of the statue of Lamartine on July 7. The poet-deputy closed his tribute, which might be called emphatic in both the English and French sense of the word, by calling Hugo and Musset and Lamartine "La trinité des demi-dieux."

—Prof. James M. Whiton's little book, 'Six Weeks' Preparation for Reading Cæsar' (Ginn & Co.), now in its third revised edition, is based on the lines of his elaborate letter to the *Nation*, published in our issue of Aug. 13, 1885. It shows care, thought, and experience in its make-up, and, with a good teacher behind, may be of as much service as Mr. Whiton claims for it. One of the most obvious criticisms pertains to the notation of quantity. Instead of marking the vowels throughout, the only true plan, Mr. Whiton has laid down rules to which he does not stick, and the boy is left to find out, as best he may, that *o* is long in *Romanus*, and to ask himself why *u* is marked long in *nūllus*, whereas *e* is not marked long in *mensa*. Caprice is nowhere less in place than in an elementary manual. The spelling is not always orthodox, but too much must not be made of that. There is always danger of being too orthodox—and it sometimes happens that purists are too correct for the dictionary, with sad results. Still, *quum* has long since given way to *cum* even in books for beginners, and ought not to show its face here. Sufficient references are made to the three leading Latin grammars, and if Cæsar must be the child's earliest Latin diet, Mr. Whiton has made the hard food easier of digestion. In any case he deserves the thanks of all concerned for his protest against beginning with the first book of the Gallic War.

—Quite as satisfactory as any similar compend can be is 'An Icelandic Primer with Grammar, Notes, and Glossary by Henry Sweet, M. A.,' prepared for the Clarendon Press Series (New York: Macmillan). Its grammatical part is based on Noreen's 'Altisländische Grammatik,' the best existing manual of Old-Northern phonology and inflection; and the selection of texts is principally made from the admirable material furnished by the 'Lœsebog' of Wimmer. The notes are clear and sufficient, and the glossary, in which the proper names are conveniently printed apart, is complete and accurate. Moreover, the terminology is English, as "mutation" for *Umlaut* and "fracture" for *Brechung*—a pleasing evidence that linguistic science in England is at length beginning to go on its own vernacular legs. The deviation from the method, almost universal in printed texts, of indicating vowel length—substituting, for example, "á" for "á"—seems to be a scarcely necessary innovation, even if we give all proper weight to the desirability of employing the usual sign of vocal length to represent, in a certain class of editions, "the actual accents of the MSS." It is to be regretted, too, that the 'Primer' does not concisely note, somewhat as is done in Wimmer's 'Formlære,' the chief variations in orthography and inflection of the New-Icelandic, especially as thereby the size of the volume need not have been increased (see pp. 42, 59, 69, 76, and 82). With such an omission, and with but a single allusion to Modern Icelandic, the title of the work should rather be 'An *Old* Icelandic Primer.' But criticisms like these can hardly depreciate the value of such an excellent elementary manual to those who desire to enter upon a study of the classical tongue of the ancient North, and for whom the bulkier publications of the learned Dr. Gudbrand Vigfusson might be too advanced, and, in some instances, too costly.

—The purification of the language from words of foreign origin, which in England has few adherents outside of Prof. Freeman's disciples (who see in it, as in the scientific spelling of proper names, a means to an important end), has in Germany received much support from officers of the Government as well as from literary enthusiasts. We have received No. 4 of the new series of *Deutsche Zeit- und Streit-Fragen*, which consists of a paper on the subject by Dr. C. Blasendorff, while Otto Gildemeister discusses the "struggle" in the July *Rundschau*. Dr. Blasendorff is much encouraged by the progress made, though the campaign has only begun; and he gives various documentary proofs in the shape of bills of fare, dance programmes, advertisements for building contracts, quotations from military literature, etc. Now it is true that German affords exceptional facility for making compounds, and it would no doubt be possible for Germans to carry on business, and even write newspapers and official orders, without using foreign words. It would also be possible for them to exist, without being deprived of any essential comfort (except on account of its increased cost), if they should be prevented, through long-continued war with the rest of the world, from importing all material objects. But at how great inconvenience! Only through long observation does one become aware of the degree in which not only the choice of words, but our phraseology as well, depends upon an unreasoning—one might say an instinctive—consciousness of euphony and brevity. Of the power of the first may be instanced the fact (not mentioned by Dr. Blasendorff) that not even the rechristening, by Emperor Wilhelm, of the Pagan *Telephon* into the Christian *Fernsprecher*, was able to effect the substitution; and even the learned doctor admits a preference for *Fortepiano* over *Starkschwachkastenrührbrett*.

SHAKSPERE IN HIS OWN THEATRE.

A Chronicle History of the Life and Work of William Shakespeare, Player, Poet, and Playmaker. By Frederick Gard Fleay. With two etched illustrations. Scribner & Welford. 1886.

A NEW life of Shakspere, even when it is put forth by so painstaking and minute a dramatic student as Mr. Fleay, and in so luxurious a form as the present beautiful volume, must justify itself. The subject of investigation is preëminently one in which the pleasure lies in the pursuit, and the game brought home has been so insignificant that it has become a laughing-stock in literature. All this hallooing, this dust of antiquity, this din of controversy, and at the end only a general "fault"! Mr. Fleay himself has no high opinion of the attempt to write Shakspere's life by the records of "his malt account.' Of the biographers who undertake to discover

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the dramatist's actions, he says: "They have shown beyond doubt that Shakespeare was born at Stratford-on-Avon, was married, had three children, left his home, made money as an actor and playmaker in London, returned to his native town, invested his savings there, and died. I do not think that, when stript of verbiage and what the slang of the day calls padding, much more than this can be claimed as the result of the voluminous writings on this side of his career." What has been thus ascertained he includes in his own book, on the basis of Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's documents in the latter's 'Outlines.' He regrets, with marked emphasis, that these "are not published by themselves apart from hypotheses founded on idle rumors or fallacious misreasoning," and remarks that he does "not know of any work so full of fanciful theories."

A second class of Shakspere biographers is made up of the æsthetic writers who would compel the dramatist's personality to emerge from his books, like a soul from the body, and to give us the history of his spirit—the development of his mind and art—in a sort of dumb-show. To these Mr. Fleay scarcely deigns to allude. He has found a new and better way. He writes "the public life" of Shakspere; the facts about his theatrical career still verifiable from the fragmentary and confused records of the stage itself. He makes no attempt at a formal narrative. He significantly styles his book a 'Chronicle History,' and confesses its many repetitions, its overlapping sections, the tedium of its year-by-year annals, and its lack of any grace. It is in effect the commentary of a Shaksperian scholiast, meant for students, and hard and dry in the reading. Yet by dint of patient attention one may master the relations of its parts; and then, if we may judge by our own experience, he will find an exceptional consistency and unity in the conception of Shakspere's life which the author tries to establish by evidence; he will be struck by an unexpected sobriety and closeness to fact in the argument; in a word, he will have the pleasure of meeting with a Shaksperian who is not mad.

The centre about which by far the larger part of the volume revolves, is the history of the different companies of Players. Mr. Fleay differs from Collier and Halliwell-Phillipps in his statement of the number and importance of these, of which he says there were never more than five at once and usually only two of consequence. He endeavors first to fix upon the company which Shakspere joined, when, after his birth, marriage, and fathering of three children, he left Stratford. In 1587 he was in that town, and in the same year Leicester's Players acted there. He is next known as attached to Lord Strange's Men; and as some of the actors and of the plays in the latter company had belonged to Leicester's Players, and as it is unlikely that Shakspere would have found employment at either of the other two companies in London on his arrival, and as the hypothesis of his doing so would not agree very well with the words of Greene and Nash, Mr. Fleay conjectures that he originally joined Leicester's Players at Stratford in 1587 or soon afterward, and on Leicester's death in 1588 passed into the new company of Lord Strange's Men formed out of the old band. Under the new name they settled in London; Alleyn, the tragic actor, being their head.

It is interesting to follow their career for a moment, in order to the better understanding of Shakspere's apprenticeship and of Greene's attack in 1592, the next mention of him after 1587. It must be remembered that each theatre had its staff of writers, and owned its plays; a dramatist was attached to his company, as a journalist is to his newspaper, and for it he supplied new works or furbished old ones. In London the leading company in 1589 was the Queen's Men, first in court favor, and for it Greene was the chief writer—a position which Mr. Fleay aptly terms that of the court stage-poet. He had managed well, and had crippled his only rivals, the Admiral's Men, by gaining over their leading writers, Lodge and Peele; but at this time his hopes were dashed by the secession from him of Kyd, Marlowe, and R. Wilson to Pembroke's Men, a strolling company, like Shakspere's, which was settling in the city. In consequence of his irritation, Greene then poured virulence on Kyd and Marlowe in his "Menaphon," 1589, and, though he remained with the Queen's Men until 1591, the company for some reason declined at that date and went out of existence. Meanwhile, Shakspere's company had satirized Greene in "Fair Em," and, when the latter and others were ridiculing the Martinists, in 1589, had replied with a play on the other side, and had acted it contrary to command. They prospered, and at Christmas, 1591–92, took the place of the Queen's Men as the company most in favor at court; they obtained a theatre to act in (instead of the inn-yard of the Cross-Keys), "The Rose on the Bank-side," and at the same time incorporated some of the players of the old Queen's with themselves, and acquired many old Queen's plays, among which was "1 Henry VI."; and this, being brought out March 3, 1592, had a prodigious success, owing to the addition by Shakspere of the famous Talbot scenes. It was under these circumstances that Greene, being then attached to a minor company, Sussex's Men, wrote in the summer the "Groatsworth of Wit," in which he vented his spite by speaking of the "upstart crow," the "Johannes Factotum," the "Shake-Scene," and referred to the company's acting and revising of the old Queen's plays as a being "beautified with our [*i. e.*, Marlowe, Peele, and Lodge] feathers." The explanation of the phrase has been given by R. Simpson, but the fact that the old Queen's was amalgamated with Shakspere's company, which Mr. Fleay shows by a very subtle and ingenious course of reasoning, is a capital point in the history.

The plays which Shakspere wrote or assisted in, up to 1592, were, according to this author, "The Comedy of Errors," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merry Wives," the "Gentlemen of Verona," "Love's Labor Lost," and "Love's Labor Won"; and he sustains the ascription of date, not later than 1592, by pointing out that all these except the last are in the list of English plays acted in Germany before 1626, and (with a single exception) none others in the list date later than 1592. Mr. Fleay believes that in these and in a conjectural "Midsummer Night's Dream," *circa* June, 1592, Shakspere worked with a coadjutor, and that in the later revisions, in which alone we now possess them, he replaced the work of other hands by his own. Subsequently to 1592 he wrote altogether by himself.

It is needless to follow his successive dramas or the fortune of his company in detail. Suffice it to say that he remained with one and the same company through all its changes of patronage, of location, and of internal constitution. It continued to hold the first place in regard both at court and in the city, and he was its leading writer. It produced usually no more than four new plays a year, depending on no more than one poet besides himself; in this, offering a marked contrast to its rival, the Admiral's, which employed twelve poets, and gave a new play fortnightly. "Hence," says Mr. Fleay, "the explanation of the small pay and needy condition of the latter, and their jealousy of the rapid advancement in wealth and position of Shakspere, who had virtually a monopoly of play-providing for his company." This freedom of Shakspere from collaborators does not imply, however, complete integrity in his work. He had fame, which his love-poems of 1593-94 had given him more than his plays; but as a dramatist it was still his business to rewrite the stock plays of the company whether by himself or others (especially for representation at court, where only new or practically new plays were performed in Elizabeth's time); or, much more rarely, he composed on a new subject. He did not lack "invention"; he merely fell in with the common practice, and renovated stories which had obtained popular favor in the dramatized form in which his theatre owned them. He subjected the old work of himself or others to repeated revision; hence we possess it in many versions, just as we have lost it in many.

In consequence of this perpetual remaking of old plays, there may be in any one of them work by Shakspere of different years, or work by different hands. He frequently, although not in direct collaboration with any one, took from the "stock" the play of another writer and bettered it for immediate production. He thus, as Mr. Fleay thinks, inserted scenes in Marlowe's "Edward III.," acquired from Pembroke's Men, or in Lodge's (?) "Taming of the Shrew," from the same source, or in Wilkins's "Pericles," written for the company in 1606; or he rewrote with minute correction Marlowe's "Richard III.," made for the company in 1593. "Hamlet," as its history is here plausibly conceived, affords a capital instance of gradual transformation of an old play into his own work. By a novel interpretation of a remark of Nash's, Mr. Fleay identifies the original "Hamlet" as Kyd's, one of the plays which passed from Pembroke's Men to Shakspere's company in 1594. It was revised for the Scottish tour in 1601, which version is represented by the first quarto, and again for the Court in 1603–04, the second quarto; the Folio text represents the shortened acting-copy, and also shows signs of a later revision in 1610. The fact is, that Shakspere worked from year to year to keep the good plays fresh and to better the antiquated ones already in stock, and occasionally wrote a new play out of North or some other like source. From time to time they got into print, legitimately or surreptitiously, in the quartos, which generally represent rejected versions; at last, in the Folio, acting-copies were also given. A play never had a final form: our "Tempest" and "Julius Cæsar," for example, are shortened versions, cut for the actors; our "Macbeth" is a version made by revision after Shakspere's death. The text was always in flux; and out of this fact springs the problem of editing it, dating it, and determining its authorship. The bearing of all this upon Shakspere's own opinion of the permanence of his work is possibly not so grave as might at first seem; but that this is the view borne out by the annals of the stage is indisputable.

A less technical subject is opened in the relations of Shakspere to his literary contemporaries. With such as wrote for his company he must have been in close connection, yet there were few. It may plausibly be said that he utilized the example of Lyly in comedy and of Kyd in tragedy; that he wrote heroic rhyme like Peele, and doggerel and stanza like Wilson; and that Marlowe exercised over him a predominating influence in history. But of these only the last is known to have been attached to his company, and of mutual relations nothing is to be made out. Lodge, Drayton, and Jonson were fellow-writers in his theatre. The first retired in 1597, and no more can be said; the second in 1599, and he afterwards cancelled his praise of "Lucrece" and showed animosity in other ways. Jonson was introduced to the company by Shakspere in 1598; he soon left, and, after satire on both sides, reconciliation and renewed offence,

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left again in 1605. After this he satirized Shakspere's work repeatedly, and no certain intercourse between them is traceable. This ends the short list of Shakspere's prominent literary associates. It is remarked that commendatory verses to him during his life are noticeably absent; and we observe that Chettle's apology, at the time of Greene's attack, which is commonly thought to describe Shakspere in its gentle and courteous characterization, is here referred to Marlowe. Shakspere thus appears an unusually solitary figure, withdrawn from the literary craft, disengaging himself from those who were temporarily associated with him, and afterwards the object of their enmity. Perhaps in earlier years he had been made to feel he was "not a University man," and had received a bent away from that class; perhaps the jealousy of the irritable and quarrelling race made it more agreeable to him to keep aloof; perhaps he disliked them and preferred his "private friends," to whom he confided the "sugared sonnets"; perhaps—but why seek a reason for such a trait in a man whom this book teaches us once more is unknowable? Of Shakspere's relations with other persons, not literary, Mr. Fleay adopts the view that the marriage was brought about by the older party to it, was uncongenial, and resulted in a practical separation which did not cease until after Hamnet's death and Shakspere's worldly rise; in respect to the lover and the lady of the "Sonnets," the interpretation based on 'Willoughby his Avisa' is followed, and Southampton "is the man."

The tables, in the appendix, of Shakspere Quartos, the other Company Quartos, the performances at court 1584–1616, the entries of plays 1584–1640, the transfers of copyright in plays 1584–1640, and Moseley's entries 1653, 1660, and Warburton's list, are of the highest value to specialists, and afford a kind of diagram of the whole subject. Mr. Fleay cuts down the estimate of lost plays very considerably. The number of extant plays, 1576–1642, is less than 500; the total number produced he places at 2,000, and thinks that nearly all worth preserving are in our hands. Halliwell-Phillipps's and Collier's statements on this matter he declares "gross exaggerations." We regret to say that in the lack of a proper index Mr. Fleay is only less reprehensible than Halliwell-Phillipps himself.

RECENT NOVELS.

A Victorious Defeat. By Wolcott Balestier. Harper & Bros.

The Mayor of Casterbridge. By Thomas Hardy. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

Beaton's Bargain. By Mrs. Alexander. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

No Saint. By Adeline Sergeant. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

The Secret of Her Life. By Edward Jenkins. D. Appleton & Co.

Dagonet the Jester. Macmillan & Co.

THE "Judæa" of 'A Victorious Defeat' is obviously the Moravian Bethlehem in Pennsylvania. The story attempts a picture of the colony as it appeared to the eyes of a young Englishman coming thither shortly after the Revolution. He falls in love with the doctor's beautiful daughter, thus bringing himself into rivalry with the pastor of the congregation. There are practically but two incidents in the whole story—the public reproof of the heroine, Constance Van Cleef, before the congregation, for her suspected partiality for the English stranger, as one outside the Moravian communion; and the appeal to "the lot" to decide the question of the marriage of Constance and the minister. So far as motives and convictions are involved, it all belongs as completely to a vanished world as the scenes of the 'Scarlet Letter,' and only such a hand as Hawthorne's could make it live again. There is ascribed both to the system and to the rulers of the church a sternness and an asperity such as the author was bound to prove beyond doubt, either from competent witness or from the innate logic of the story. Supposing this to be beyond his power, as to outward things he might have been painstaking. As to custom or ritual, enough of them survive to make it easily possible to have reproduced the outward life with great accuracy. In this most important respect the author has taken so little trouble to be informed or to use information, as to give no idea of the simple beauty always surrounding the Moravian faith. Not only is no fit use made of scenes so striking as the choral service upon a great feast day, or the evening celebration of the Lord's Supper, but there are most careless mistakes about perfectly obvious things. "Men were born to the glad note of trumpets, . . . the horns blew over the open sepulchre," is a strange misconception of the Moravians' unique use of trombones in a wonderfully adjusted double quartet. Who could forget them that had ever heard the deep, sweet notes floating downwards from the church belfry on the morning of a feast day, or their wailing harmony as at sunset they precede the coffin lifted high above the shoulders of the bearers, at the head of the funeral procession?

> "Though the sounds that ye make are all foreign,
> How native, how household they are:
> The tones of old homes mixed with heaven,
> The dead and the angels, speak there."

Not to mention the fact that at the supposed time of the story the hymns must have been all in German (the Bethlehem congregation use almost nothing else even now), the author ignores the existence of the whole body of Moravian hymns and psalms, some of which have long had an honored place in our own hymn-books, and selects for the evening songs of the family hymns so closely, so inseparably associated with New England feeling and worship as "While Thee I seek, protecting Power," and "All hail the power of Jesus' name." The illustrations might at least have been faithful. For the cemetery it was only necessary to copy photographs, for the long rows of low stones in the upper half of it bear dates long prior to the Englishman's visit. No illustrating artist ever lost a rarer opportunity, for not Salisbury Cloister is more noble, more august—no rural cemetery in the land more peaceful, more serene—than that quiet graveyard on the hill. The whole establishment at Bethlehem is now a little island in the midst of the busy modern town, but in suggestion and association nothing could be more remote from to-day. It may well tempt a novelist who is seeking at once the real and yet not the everyday. The present book need be no hindrance. The field is as open as if it did not exist.

Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Hardy, and Mr. Jenkins all have the unfortunate good-fortune of a reputation to work up to. None of the three has this time at all succeeded, according to the standard of previous performances. Mr. Hardy, of course, shows his own strong hand in the vigorous character of the Mayor, as he sketches his rise from the level which believes the sale of a wife both possible and lawful, over the height of prosperity, down again to be an outcast. Scene by scene, epoch by epoch, one might say, the tale is deeply impressive; but, for a final abiding effect, it has too many sudden catastrophes in it, whether deaths or deliverances.

Mrs. Alexander's plot and assembly of personages are the more distinct for being simpler than her wont, but the villany—and it is pretty rank villany—begins before the reader's sympathy has been sufficiently wakened, and he never believes it likely enough to be successful to be at all excited about it. A rascally guardian advertises "with a view to a matrimonial alliance," etc., for his rich and lovely ward. Of course a *prétendant* is not wanting, but "Beaton's bargain" is brought to naught by the sudden return from parts unknown of an heir with a prior claim, which is speedily allowed, to the happy escape of the heroine from all the Beatons. Our reader, however, is not to suppose the cousin to be the true hero. He is quite a different man, and one of the most attractive of the very many whom Mrs. Alexander has drawn in that position.

It is an odd peculiarity in fiction that once in so often the same subject turns up from the most different directions. 'No Saint' is one of those books, and the subject now reappearing is the effort of a man not only to redeem himself from sin, but to reinstate himself in character before the world after having suffered disgraceful legal penalties for actual crime. 'No Saint' is vividly conceived and well worked out, but its merit consists in its limitations. No sensational element appears, and no exaggerated sympathy interferes with the probable elements of such a man's opportunity. A very simple sense of duty bids him relinquish all the brilliant chances of missions or reforms. "You would say that his life had nothing noticeable, nothing interesting, in it. Just the narrow, common, egotistical life led by a Methodistical Scripture-reader; that is all. But, to the seeing eye, a life with a distinction of its own; a moral harmony, an exquisite inward beauty." The story must rank high in the Leisure Hour Series, after the great ones like 'Fathers and Sons' are counted off.

It is no new thing to find that the author of a clever *jeu d'esprit*, or of an able political pamphlet, has not the sustained power for a work of long breath. The necessity of combination, of interdependence, where many characters or many incidents have to be dealt with, requires just the opposite power to that which deals the single straight blow of the *brochure*. 'The Secret of Her Life' has many pleasant scenes of English life in it, and rather more trying ones: but the plot is so divided between three sets of people, the heroine (the antecedent of "her" in the title) makes so tardy an appearance—only when we are half through the book—and the concluding interests of the story are so remote from the opening ones, that the book is dropped with the feeling that one has been reading snatches of three or four, and not a single story. Such work can produce no lasting impression.

The Macmillans have given a handsome dress of open type and wide margin to 'Dagonet the Jester,' which it well deserves, though it is only a sketch—an episode it might be called—in the crowded story of the English Commonwealth. The writer's purpose to show how the great seething forces which were working on battle-field and in Parliament had their effect, too, upon lowly rustic spirits, has been carried out on very simple lines. All the more for that, it may be, the little story leaves an impression supplementary to the knowledge which even a pretty close student of that time might have. It may well be set upon the shelf with 'Woodstock.'

SOME GERMAN BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Ein Herbstausflug nach Siebenbürgen. Von Dr. Wilhelm Lauser. Vienna. 1886. 8vo, 28 illustrations, 68 pp.

Zur Volkskunde der Siebenbürger Sachsen. Kleinere Schriften von Joseph Haltrich. In neuer Bearbeitung herausgegeben von J. Wolff. Vienna: C. Graeser. 1886. 8vo, xvi, 535 pp.

Herr Stanley und das Kongo-Unternehmen. Eine Entgegnung von Dr. Pechuël-Loesche. Leipzig. 1885. 8vo, 74 pp.

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Herrn Stanley's Partisane und meine offiziellen Berichte vom Kongolande. Von Dr. P.-L. Leipzig. 1886. 8vo, 32 pp.

Nach Ecuador. Reisebilder von Joseph Kolberg. 3 Aufl. Freiburg im Breisgau: Herder. 1885. 8vo, xvii, 550 pp, 122 woodcuts.

WORKS of foreign travel have in 1886 been not less abundant than in former years, and the ethnological reflections and sketches found in them prove that the traveller is becoming more and more an observer of his own species in the scientific sense of the term.

From the press of Charles Graeser in Vienna, who has published a long array of books on Transylvania and the adjoining countries, we have Dr. Wilhelm Lauser's illustrated 'Autumn Trip to Transylvania.' This attractive little volume gives a lively, frisky sketch of the multifarious and curious nations making up the population of that distant country, of their strange customs, picturesque dress, and interesting history; and by the numerous photographic reproductions of landscapes we are led not alone through Transylvania, but also to all the cities and memorable places on the Lower Danube.

Another more voluminous work, which deals exclusively with the folk-lore of the German or Saxon element of Transylvania, is Joseph Haltrich's 'Zur Volkskunde der Siebenbürger Sachsen,' published by C. Graeser in a remodelled shape. The popular imagination of these Saxons seems specially prolific in producing tales about animals, and among these the fox and the wolf, either separate or in partnership, are the most favored characters. Shorter tales about other, especially domestic, animals succeed; next, gypsy stories, some worded almost in the Eulenspiegel style; then chaff about the various classes of human society, children's lore, tales and songs of orphan children; then a highly interesting collection of superstitions and popular beliefs. Proverbs follow, with weather prognostications, oaths, and riddles in various Saxon dialects with parallels in other languages, and the volume winds up with a rich collection of inscriptions discovered upon house-walls, churches and church-plate, on fountains, inns, city halls, as well as upon gravestones, implements of domestic use, and on regimental flags. The German element of this region has kept itself remarkably intact from Magyar and other alien influence, though its immigration took place as long ago as the end of the fourteenth century, when the main bulk of the Saxons arrived. Haltrich's book is not less fascinating to the conscientious, careful student of all the popular manifestations embodied under the generic term of folk-lore than to the casual reader seeking entertainment only; and the wide range and shrewdness of the author's observation are as wonderful as the ready wit and inventive combination of the rustics whose mouthpiece he is.

Two German publications, by Dr. Pechuël-Loesche, on the possibility of colonizing the Congo country, are of a polemic tendency. By invitation of the Congo Colonization Committee, presided over by the King of Belgium, the author sojourned long enough in Africa to become aware of all the difficulties of the new State. From various quarters the expression of his opinions had elicited misrepresentation and aspersion, and in self-defence against Stanley the author declares himself to have been shamefully treated during his African mission, and gives all the particulars to sustain his charge. A settlement on those unhealthy tracts, he says—speaking only of the country around Stanley Pool—will never have a shadow of success: the colonists die off like sheep; there is no commerce worth speaking of, for there are no merchantable goods in sufficient quantities, and hence the railroad projected from the coast north of the mouth of the Congo will never pay. Ample experience corroborates these facts, and Pechuël-Loesche endorses throughout the report of the American Commissioner to the Congo, Mr. Tisdell, who openly discouraged any settlement in that unpromising corner of the globe.

The extraordinary volcanic phenomena visible in Ecuador are combined in the grandest manner with earthquake manifestations. It was the occurrence of both in that lofty South American plateau which prompted Joseph Kolberg to undertake long journeys to study the phenomena on the spot. His observations in Ecuador and on the way there are laid down in a richly illustrated volume, which has just been published in a third edition, and affords useful and agreeable reading for general readers, especially the more youthful. As to the scenery described and the occurrences witnessed, Kolberg is graphic and truthful, while free from sensationalism and bombast. But the excessive details in explanation of earthquakes and volcanic disturbances make the work almost a school-book; for there is no end of geogenic theories propounded and problems discussed in it. In view of its being addressed to scientific readers, it has altogether too much philanthropic twaddle to make up for the dearth of positive facts, and, after all, very little that is really new can be found in it. Any one seeking information about the Indians will find scanty extracts from earlier writers. The Indian element is now almost entirely confined to the eastern portion of Ecuador, which belongs to the drainage basin of the Amazon River, and is very uncomfortable to travel over; Kolberg visited only the western part of the country.

Comparative Literature. By Hutcheson Macaulay Posnett, M.A., LL.D., F. L. S., etc. D. Appleton & Co. (International Scientific Series.) 1886.

THE application of the historical method to literature on a grand scale must finally be made; but the work involved in learning the contents of the whole body of literature in relation to its determining causes and modifiers under complex varieties of nature, society, politics, metaphysics, and tendency, and in then comparing this knowledge part with part, is tremendous. To look for a satisfactory volume in the present stage of scholarship is as foolish as to expect one on Comparative Religion. The book before us is, perhaps, a primer, in intention; but primers are condensations rather than first trials in a subject, and here is only a first trial. The author is quite aware of many deficiencies in his study, and very often stops his discourse to regret omissions of whole topics, and to apologize for inadequate treatment and illustration, on the score of the popular character of his book and its limited bulk. He surveys all literature, and passes and repasses from China to Spain, from the Hebrews to the Muscovites, from the North American Indian to Walt Whitman; but India, China, Japan, the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and Christians, England, France, and Germany, receive most attention. From the extent of the field (if a technical figure may be allowed) let the reader judge of the intensity of the agriculture.

It is not necessary to say to such as are familiar with bookmaking, that the author has but one idea; there is not room for more. As a preliminary matter, he had to show that literature, like everything of human production, is conditioned by the nature of the man who expresses himself, and by the environment which supplies him with modes of utterance; *i. e.*, first, by ideas and emotions in the author, and, secondly, by language-forms, physical surroundings, social customs and tastes, etc. Out of this arises the relativity of literature, in consequence of which it is proper matter for the application of the historical method. In literature there is nothing universal and permanent, because both the nature of the author and the character of his *milieu* are shifting and transitory, just as in religion and morality, according to a similar view, there is only a perpetual flux of Heraclitean change. All this, however, is merely hoisting the flag of science over the territory and proclaiming it the king's land. This ceremony over, the author proceeds to unfold his one idea. He does not derive this from the study of literature, but he adopts it from the students of early institutions. Social evolution consists in the gradual development of the conception and sense of personality, and the substitution of sympathy between individuals for the tie of blood as the bond of society; literature is essentially an illustration of this principle. That is the whole story. "Comparative literature" is the study of the proof of this theory. First came the clans, out of whose choral dances sprang literature with a communal sentiment, which in its evolution expressed clan-morality—blood-revenge, inherited guilt, fidelity to the group, etc.; in this the individual was impersonal, with a future life devoid of any moral relation to his deeds in the flesh, and was in all things merged in his kinsmen. Next came the decay of the clan in different phases, such as the rise of Greek chieftainship with its attendant epic; or the growth of the Roman state, without the transition stage of chieftainship and consequently without the epic; or the development of a clan-priesthood, as among the Hebrews, with hymnals, the laws, and the histories, in its charge. Among all such changes, the form of the city-commonwealth stands out with prime importance. World-literature, under the sway of the Empire or the Church in the West, and of Indian caste or Chinese ethics in the East, was the third stage; and last of all came the national literatures of modern Europe.

The author, in his progress through these four successive kingdoms of literature, is careful to observe that their boundaries overlap, but in this respect he finds that the classification is eminently scientific, and only goes to prove how similar literature is to geology, for instance. What he insists on is, that at every advance there is a deeper sense of personality and an expansion of social sympathy, while at the same time survivals of the anterior stage may be noticed. Thus, in the Athenian drama of the great age, clan-morality—the doctrine of inherited guilt and blood-revenge—was still vital, and Sophocles represented its conflict with the new morality of individual responsibility which in Plato was to find its peculiar and novel sanction in the theory of reward and punishment in a future life; or, in the parallel case of the Hebrews, Ezekiel first renounced the clan-morality in favor of individual responsibility, and the Hellenizing Jews, before Christ, supported this with the Platonic idea of future judgment. Or, to illustrate again, the gradual realization of personality involved a clearer perception of the insignificance of the individual in contrast with the permanence of nature and society. Hence, among the Hebrews, the Preacher's reflections during the transition period, before the soul had received the added value of immortality in the philosophic (Greek) conception of its fate; hence, too, the Sicilian elegiac poetry, which contrasts the death of man with the continuance of nature; and so on. In Christ, according to this writer, occurred the union of the old clan-socialistic spirit with the idea of a perfectly realized personality conceived as existing for eternal life. The leaven of Christianity consisted in this synthesis, and resulted in the World-Literature. The socialistic element, however, has been interfered with by the course of

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human events, and is only now reasserting its power in connection with democratic individuality; of this modern synthesis the supreme expression is found in Walt Whitman. With his name—the sole reference to American literature—this survey of the spiritual history of all mankind in their progress from the Dakotah war-dance to the 'Leaves of Grass' closes.

The volume, it will be seen, is a social rather than a literary study; it is an essay in the general subject of Evolution. It would be wrong not to say that several literary topics are dealt with which are of interest; but the discussion is necessarily closely confined to the surface and limited in its heads, and the generalization is too baldly made. It is merely specious to speak of Æschylean morality as if its contents were identical with the doctrine of inherited guilt and blood-revenge, and were nothing other or more. But the apologies of the author for his omissions and condensations preclude criticism in that direction. This is not the case, however, with total absence of any perception of the æsthetic value of literature either in the author's criticism or in his selection of quotations. The importance attached to non-European literatures is disproportionate; the treatment of them is relatively as diffuse as that of the better known literatures is meagre. One might find much fault in detail; but the book was written not for its details, but its generalities, and if one reads it, he will have a fuller and more defined impression of how literature has taken color from the political progress of the race, and shared in the evolution of both mind and morals.

It is not meant to imply by this remark that all the historical links in the author's unfolding of his subject are true metal and well forged; nor that his analysis of cause and effect in the relation of special literatures to their times, is final. By no manner of means, either, is it meant that the doctrine of the relativity of literature as he states it, to the exclusion of any universal and permanent element in the nature of the soul since it became self-conscious, is something to be admitted without further argument. In fact, the "impersonality" of the individual in the clan, which is the starting-point of the book, is a conception which must be better defined in the mind and clarified by historical fact, before the human beginnings implied in it can be considered more than hypotheses; and though, within the course of known history, literature has had a temporal and local dependence on the social forms and mental and moral contents of the civilizations it records, and has shared the relativity that appertains to all human knowledge, this is not the same thing with allowing that it has not a basis as changeless as is the persistence of force, and conditions as universal and simple as are time and space. The limitation of the author's view on the metaphysical and æsthetic sides, together with his engrossment with prehistoric times and outlying literatures, are very serious defects in his equipment as the pioneer of a "new science."

Childhood, Boyhood, Youth. By Count Lyof N. Tolstoi. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

SYMPATHY and candor seem to be the chief characteristics of Count Tolstoi, both as an author and as a man. These characteristics are nowhere more strikingly exhibited than in the semi-autobiographical volume whose title we give above. The task which the author set himself was a difficult one—no less, in fact, than a psychological study of that most baffling of all periods, so far as literature is concerned, the years between ten and eighteen. It is no mere chronicle of childish pranks and superficial sentiment, such as the majority of books treating of children turn out, whatever may have been the writer's intention at the start. Childish pranks there are in abundance, and in the proper place, and trivial incidents. But there is much more than this. Nominally, it is the record of Nikolai Irteneff's development from a child into a man. In reality, it is the record of Count Tolstoi's own youth, with some changes, which are, however, less important than they at first appear.

But the reader, whether man or woman, speedily discovers that it is his own personal moral autobiography, in a great measure, which he is perusing. It is the breadth and universality of the author's sentiment which gives him his power over his audience. What most people disregard or dislike to acknowledge, he reveals, not in a lengthy analysis, but in a few words which open up to the appreciative reader great depths of youthful feeling to which he looks wistfully back. This is done in the simplest and most natural way possible. The author never seems to search for extraordinary emotions or events. The latter are just of the ordinary sort which convey an idea of a boy's life in Russia, both in town and country. But nothing is more difficult than to express the lofty aspirations, the vigor and elevation of sentiment in early youth, without either under or overstating the case, even when they are coupled with, and to some extent justified by, extraordinary material surroundings. What Tolstoi has done is to account for these sentiments in a quiet, uneventful life. So easy and natural is his manner that the amount of skill required for the series of mental and moral pictures is hardly realized at first. It is the same with his sketches of nature. The power of vivid delineation in a few words seems to have characterized him from the first. The description of the harvest field through which Nikolinka's father passes on his way to the picnic, is fully as vivid and glowing as the picture of Levin among the mowers in his latest work. The morning under the apple-tree among the raspberry bushes, the moonlight night on the terrace, or the second journey to Moscow, in this volume, equals anything of the kind in his more recent writings.

The author's two great novels somewhat overshadow this quiet story, which, nevertheless, it must be remembered, placed him on a level in public estimation with Turgeneff and the foremost writers of Russia. The exquisite gradations by which Nikolinka grows from a superstitious little boy, who says his prayers on the sly in the carriage lest misfortune should overtake him, into the supercilious young man who despises all the world but the Irteneff family and people, who are *comme il faut*, while he makes frantic, though not entirely successful, efforts to be *comme il faut* himself, are delightful. His meditations while shut up in the garret for his misdeeds are so natural as to be ludicrous in spite of their intensity. His temporary religious fervor, his disappointment at the indifference of his family to his newly acquired but imperceptible goodness, his love affairs, his attempt to speak the exact truth to his friend Dmitri, and the unpropitious results, are all things which are treasured up from personal experience in out-of-the-way nooks of many a reader's memory. The chapter entitled "Reveries" in "Youth" contains the germs of the principles by which the author now rules his life. The interest of the whole book is quiet but intense, and, in common with Tolstoi's other writings, it makes the reader feel a warmth at his heart, elevation of purpose, and fresh strength to meet what life may bring to him.

It is a pity that we are compelled to bid adieu to young Nikolinka just when he has come to the conclusion that other people in the world besides the Irteneff family have brains and virtues. Having arrived at this point at the early age of eighteen, his further career would have been of great interest. As it is, the book will make a profound impression on all thoughtful people. The translation has been carefully made, with a view to preserving the style and spirit of the original; and nothing has been omitted.

The History of Pedagogy. By Gabriel Compayré. Translated, with an Introduction, Notes, and an Index, by W. H. Payne, A.M. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 1886.

M. COMPAYRÉ'S work is a condensed statement, in sections and paragraphs, of the aims of educators and systems of instruction that have a place in history. The methods and purposes of the Chinese, Hindu, and Israelitish schools are naturally set forth with brevity, and Greece, Rome, and the Middle Ages are soon despatched. The body of the volume is made up of a detailed examination of education in France, with views of the more notable foreigners, such as Locke, Comenius, Pestalozzi, Froebel, and Spencer, while a few quotations from Channing and Mann do duty for the subject in America.

A complete history of education would be a reflex of progress, or of the change in the ideal of what a man should be which has taken place in the evolution of society; and, in the rapid survey which M. Compayré makes, the dependence of education on a variable social expediency is perhaps the most instructive lesson. Not less striking is the perennial character of educational discussion which arises from the permanence of the mental qualities and the acquisitive instincts of the race. The case of utility *vs.* culture, of object *vs.* idea, of modern *vs.* ancient, of manual labor *vs.* books, etc., is pleaded in every age and by all the theorists on one side or the other. The only advance seems to be made by successfully disputing the right of any theory to exclusive possession of the field. In respect to all such problems that still vex our institutes, this compendium will prove a storehouse of quotations and authorities; and in general the decisions of the writer himself are in harmony with the ideal of the age, which is developing the secular, practical citizen school, with compulsory attendance, mild discipline, and much physical exercise. At the conclusion the "science" of education as something intimately and unchangeably related to psychology makes its appearance, and the dictum of Spencer, that education should reproduce in the individual the historical evolution of the race, is brought prominently forward. The object of the author, however, is not to theorize, but to present the speculation and practice of the past; and, except for the great preponderance of France in the history, the work is useful for reference, and likely to benefit teachers both by a fund of knowledge respecting the practice of the profession in other countries and by many valuable suggestions.

Teacher's Handbook of Psychology. On the Basis of 'Outlines of Psychology.' By James Sully, A.M. D. Appleton & Co. 1886. Pp. 414.

MR. SULLY'S 'Outlines of Psychology' contained so many references to educational matters as to suggest the inference that he expected it to be read mainly by teachers. He has now abbreviated and simplified that work, retaining all the pedagogic matter, and remodelling other parts into harmony with the general plan of throwing light on the education of the young. Perhaps the process of simplification has been carried too far by omitting mention of controversies and leading controversialists in various disputed questions. The quiet, dispassionate tone in which he discusses some questions in æsthetics and mo-

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rality over which bloody battles have been fought, may add to the dignity of the work, but deprives it of dramatic interest. In another sense, a little more simplification would have been desirable. Mr. Sully's style, though clear enough, is too diffuse. What is true of his 'Outlines' is also true of his 'Handbook'—everything in it might have been said, and more impressively said, in less than half the space. There are too many self-evident assertions which might have been left to the reader's inference. The style lacks concreteness, and is hardly ever suggestive. A teacher's mind does not differ so greatly from a pupil's as to make special illustrations dispensable, and these are very rare in the present volume. Thus, Mr. Sully refers to the extraordinary memory of Scaliger, Pascal, and Macaulay, but cites none of their feats to illustrate the extent to which memory can be cultivated, which is the most important phase of the question, and which would impress the matter on the reader's imagination. Nor is there any reason why the tone of the book should be so monotonously dignified. A teacher's life is so dry that he would especially relish a few anecdotes, a little humor; and he would, *e. g.*, be more apt to remember the psychologic peculiarity that young children cannot estimate distance, on being told the story of the absent-minded man who was annoyed by his child's screams, and, when the nurse informed him that the child wanted the moon, replied impatiently, "Well, then, for heaven's sake, let him have it."

But, these, after all, are minor faults, which do not prevent Mr. Sully's book from being of very great use to the teacher in calling his attention to matters which might otherwise escape his attention, and in explaining psychologically why certain methods of teaching are preferable to others. Mr. Sully is perhaps better versed in the latest discoveries of Continental psychologists and physiologists than any other English writer in his field; and, by a short bibliographical appendix to each chapter, he enables teachers to pursue the same subject in the works of other authorities. By constantly referring to the nervous concomitants of mental action, he makes clear the reason for many rules of pedagogy—the necessity for frequent relaxation, change of subject, to exercise a different region or sense-centre of the brain, etc. The observations of Preyer, Perez, and Darwin, on the earliest manifestations of the different mental faculties in children are also fully utilized and enlarged upon. The difference between former faulty educational methods and modern improvements is everywhere emphasized, especially as regards the need of making learning agreeable, visualizing the lessons, and not cultivating the word-memory at the expense of imagination and spontaneity—which, it is well known, is the defect in German educational practice.

The treatment of Feeling is generally the weak point in psychologic treatises, but here Mr. Sully rises much above the average, though, in common with most writers, he insists too much on the antagonism between feeling and thought. It may be true that violent feeling of some kinds "disturbs the normal flow of the thoughts." But, on the other hand, it must not be forgotten that thoughts are most vivid and original when they are raised to a white heat by fervent emotion.

The absence of an index is hardly atoned for by the very full table of contents at the beginning of the book.

Class Book of Geology. By Archibald Geikie, LL.D., F.R.S. 12mo, pp. 516; 209 figures in the text. Macmillan & Co. 1886.

TEACHERS are already indebted to Dr. Geikie for an admirable manual or dictionary of geology, of which it is high praise to say that it deserves to rank with the great compendium by Dana. In this "class-book" Dr. Geikie has essayed a far more difficult, though less laborious, task than the preparation of a manual of reference involves. He has undertaken to select from the stores of fact which have been accumulated by geologists such points as will command the attention of students. In this task he appears to have succeeded as well as the limitation of the method admits.

The first chapters give an account of the action of the atmospheric agents, especially of water, in the destruction and formation of rocks. This part of the subject is the key to geological actions; its importance is fully appreciated by the author, who has given us an excellent brief presentation of the matter. The only criticism that can well be made against it is the incompleteness of its description of glacial action, and the failure at the outset to call the student's attention to the fact that during the last ice period the ice occupied other countries besides those of central and northern Europe. From the text of this chapter the reader will not be able to form a conception of the importance of ice action in the earth's history; he must turn to the latter part of the book for this information, where it is fairly well given.

The part of the book which treats of volcanoes is much less satisfactory than that which concerns the other modes in which water operates on and in the earth. The author omits clearly to show the student that steam is the most important agent in volcanic explosions, though he evidently understood it himself. The reader thus fails to get the key to this class of geological actions. In other regards this portion of the subject is well presented. After considering the action of the atmosphere, water, and volcanoes, the author takes up the components of the earth's crust, following with an account of the formation, destruction, and metamorphism of rocks—a field in which he has an admirable mastery—so that in the space of fifty pages we get by far the best summary of the points the beginner needs to know that is to be found in any book of this nature.

The last half-hundred pages of the book are devoted to the geological record of the earth's history, and to an appendix, which gives a descriptive list of organic forms. This outline may serve as a model for those who essay to exhibit such details in a text-book. The work has never been so well done, yet we cannot think that the young student will find any profit in it. He cannot, without years of patient study, have any conception of the powers which are indicated to him by mere names now and then helped out by diagrams. Are we not stuffing the youth with wind when we tell him that in the carboniferous strata "some of the more common lamellibranchiate molluscs belong to the genera *Aviculopecten*, *Leda*, *Nucula*, *Edmondia*, *Modiola*, *Arthracomya*. Among the gasteropods *Euomphalus*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Loxonema*, and *Bellerophon* are not infrequent"? There are at the present time not more than a few score persons, mostly gray-haired, to whom these terms bring any definite connotation. The late Prof. Sophocles used to say of naturalists that "they take a pickled snake, a pinned butterfly, and a stuffed alligator, and call that learning." When we teach names in place of nature, and give the student an utterly false sense of acquisition in a store of mere words, we are clearly open to the bitter criticism of the learned Greek. "Gerund-grinding" may be bad, but even gerunds have at times a touch of human nature to give their meaning. This criticism is less applicable to Dr. Geikie's book than to any other of its class; but it lies against the method which characterizes them all. Only so far as the natural sciences can clear themselves of this evil will they serve in the work of education.

Dr. Geikie's book is written in a simple and clear style. The print is excellent; the diagrams are, with few exceptions, good, only one, on p. 47, being thoroughly bad; there is a good index. Those who are so unhappy as to be compelled to begin the study of geology with a text-book cannot do better than to take this.

Outlines of Mediæval and Modern History. A text-book for high-schools, seminaries, and colleges. By P. V. N. Myers, A.M., President of Belmont College, Ohio, etc. Boston: Ginn & Co. 1886.

A FEW years ago (see *Nation* for Oct. 12, 1882) we reviewed Myers' 'Outlines of Ancient History,' the most prominent merit of which we found to be the freedom from unnecessary detail which makes up the bulk of most historical text-books. The same author has now published a text-book of mediæval and modern history, characterized by the same excellence. The two volumes, taken together, furnish the best brief universal history for general readers with which we are acquainted. The same sound historical sense which leads to the omission of so much of the usual detail, is to be noted in the plan of the work. The author does not attempt to make a complete history, and especially he does not, as most writers of school history do, think that he must make his *general* history a bundle of *particular* histories. Take, for example, his Second Period—"The Age of Revival" (from about 1000 to 1500). The chapters in this are Feudalism and Chivalry, The Normans, The Crusades, Supremacy of the Papacy, Conquests of the Turanian or Tartar Tribes, Growth of the Towns, The Revival of Learning, and Growth of the Nations—in which last we find most of the details of dynastic history. Such a treatment as this assumes, it is true, a certain amount of previous knowledge, at least for its best results. But the book will serve admirably for collateral reading in connection with any school course, as well as directly as a text-book, in the hands of a good teacher.

A series of maps (nine, we believe, but there is no list of them) is inserted at the proper pages. Of these it is enough to say that they are reproduced, by permission, from those in the Atlas to Freeman's 'Historical Geography of Europe.' There is also an index.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Arnold, T. Clarendon History of the Rebellion. Vol. 6. Macmillan & Co.
Brown, T. E. Studies in Modern Socialism, and Labor Problems. D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.
Campbell, Helen. Miss Melinda's Opportunity: A Story. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.
Cambridge Greek Testament: The First Epistle to the Corinthians. Edited by Rev. J. J. Lias. Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.
Dana, W. F. The Optimism of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. 50 cents.
Fenn, G. M. Double Cunning: A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
Hamerton, Eugénie. Golden Mediocrity: A Novel. Boston: Roberts Bros. $1.
Hamlin, Myra S. A Politician's Daughter. D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.
Hodgkin, T. The Letters of Cassiodorus: Being a Condensed Translation of the Variæ Epistolæ of Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, Senator. Macmillan & Co.
Humphrey, Frances A. The Children of Old Park's Tavern. Harper & Bros.
Keith, L. The Chilcotes; or, Two Widows. Harper & Bros. 20 cents.
Lillie, Lucy C. Jo's Opportunity. Harper & Bros. $1.
Molinari, G. de. Conversations sur le Commerce des Grains et la Protection de l'Agriculture. New ed. Paris: Guillaumin et Cie.
Morley, J. Critical Miscellanies. Vol. 3. Macmillan & Co. $1.50.
Neubauer, Ad. Catalogue of the Hebrew Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library and in the College Libraries of Oxford. Macmillan & Co.
Neubauer, Ad. Facsimiles of Hebrew Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library. Macmillan & Co.
Norris, W. E. My Friend Jim. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
Oger, V. Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr: A Comedy. By Alexandre Dumas. With notes. Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.
Roberts, E. Santa Barbara, and Around There. Boston: Roberts Bros. 75 cents.
Robins, G. M. Keep My Secret. Harper & Bros. 20 cents.

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JOHNSTON'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

History of the United States for Schools. With an Introductory History of the Discovery and English Colonization of North America. By Alexander Johnston, Professor in Princeton College. 12mo, 473 pp., $1.25.

A history of the United States, and not principally a history of the colonies from which the United States sprang. It is not a story-book, or a picture book. The author has written in the conviction that what the mass of pupils need is to learn from the history of the past how best to perform the simple and homely duties of good citizenship. Mr. John Fiske says of it: "Incomparably the best short history of the United States with which I am acquainted." The *Nation* calls it "The best school history which has yet been presented to the public."

REMSEN'S CHEMISTRY—BRIEFER COURSE.

An Introduction to the Study of Chemistry. By Ira Remsen, Professor in the Johns Hopkins University. 12mo (American Science Series), 389 pp., $1.40.

The one comprehensive truth which the author aims to make clear to the student is the essential nature of chemical action. With this in view he devotes the first 280 pages of a carefully selected and arranged series of simple experiments, employing only the four common elements—Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and Carbon. In these experiments are gradually developed the main principles of the subject. His method is purely inductive; and, wherever experience has shown it to be practicable, the truths are drawn out by pointed questions, rather than fully stated. Next, when the student is in a position to appreciate it, and not at the start, as is usual in elementary treatises, comes a simple account of the theory of the science. The last 150 pages of the book are given to a survey, fully illustrated by experiments, of the leading families of compounds.

PACKARD'S ZOOLOGY—ELEMENTARY COURSE.

First Lessons in Zoölogy. By A. S. Packard, Professor in Brown University. 12mo (American Science Series), 290 pp., $1.00.

In method this book differs considerably from the large books in the series. Since it is meant for young beginners it describes but few types, mostly those of the higher orders, and discusses their relations to one another and to their surroundings. The aim, however, is the same with that of the others—namely, to make clear the general principles of the science, rather than to fill the pupil's mind with a mass of what may appear to him unrelated facts.

WHITNEY'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

A Practical French Grammar. By William D. Whitney, Professor in Yale College.

A practical class-book for academies, high schools, and colleges. Part first opens with a full account of the pronunciation of the language. In the next forty-two lessons the author unfolds those important facts of the grammar which the student must master as a foundation. The regular verbs are gradually introduced and fully explained, then the more common of the irregular verbs are taken up, and their conjugation exhibited by a new method of arrangement. The exercises carefully avoid the error of bringing in too many new words at a time, but give repeated practice in a carefully selected vocabulary of common terms. Part second is a more systematic presentation of the *facts of French usage, in the order usual in scientific treatises on grammar. Its matter is meant to supplement* and extend that of part first. The sentences for translating in this part are all quotations from French authors.

GOODELL'S THE GREEK IN ENGLISH.

First Lessons in Greek, with special reference to the etymology of English words of Greek origin. By Thomas D. Goodell, Instructor in the Hartford (Ct.) High School. (*Shortly.*)

The Greek element of English in conversation, and especially in literature, carries many of the key-words to the thought, and he to whom these key-words are not alive with meaning is at a great disadvantage; and yet mere dictionaries or etymological hand-books alone cannot give what is wanted. *The words in their Greek form, and with some fragment of their Greek associations*, must become somewhat familiar before one can be sensible of that grasp of their English derivatives which will enable one to use those derivatives correctly and fearlessly. The Greek vocabulary surviving in English *can* be presented in a sort of Greek primer, with its relations to English pointed out; and this is just what this book aims to do. It is not intended to lessen the number of those who shall enter on a full course of study in the Greek language, but it is rather hoped that it may increase that number.

CLARK'S PRACTICAL RHETORIC.

A Practical Rhetoric, English Composition and Revision. By J. Scott Clark, Instructor in Syracuse University. 12mo, $1.50.

Its main source of inspiration was an attempt to work Herbert Spencer's 'Philosophy of Style' in the classroom, the result of which was the accumulation of a body of rules which adapt the principles of that incomparable treatise to actual work with untrained students. The author attempts no impossibilities. He believes that rhetorical training must be largely negative; that it cannot teach "invention," but can develop the ability to arrange and revise. The exercises, which are a leading feature, are treated somewhat after the manner of Abbott's 'How to Write Clearly.' They deal not with errors that have been committed by authors of reputation, but rather with those that are peculiarly apt to be committed by students in school and college.

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